

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4414.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

**GUILDHALL LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER ROOM AND MUSEUM.**—The LIBRARY will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 11th JUNE, in consequence of rearrangement of electric light. The NEWSPAPER ROOM AND MUSEUM will be closed on the 6th JUNE only.

**LILLAH MCCARTHY and GRANVILLE BARKER**  
Will give AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES,  
JUNE 11, 14, and 15, of  
GILBERT MURRAY'S Translation of  
**IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS**  
In the GREEK THEATRE at BRADFORD COLLEGE,  
Near Reading, by kind permission of the Warden and Council.  
LILLAH MCCARTHY and Cast from KINGSWAY THEATRE where seats may be booked. Special railway facilities.

## Societies.

### PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

**FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held at PORTMAN ROOMS (Large Hall, BAKER STREET, W.) on THURSDAY, June 11, at 3.30 p.m. The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON will preside.  
For Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, apply to THE SECRETARY, at the Office of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, W. Subscribers Free.

## Provident Institutions.

### THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.  
Patron.—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA  
Invested Capital, 30,000.  
A UNIQUE INVESTMENT  
Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.  
A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guinea (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—  
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THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.  
FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with Garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.  
FIFTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.  
SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.  
SEVENTH. The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.  
For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

### NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.  
Funds exceed 34,000.  
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.  
Patron:  
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.  
President:  
Col. The Hon. HARRY J. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P. M.P.  
Treasurer:  
THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

**OBJECTS.**—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guinea for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

**PENSIONS.**—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving 32s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 22s. and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the Athenæum. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Hornet Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary rights of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 32s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 13, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions, are, that each Candidate shall have been: (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

**RELIEF.**—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

## Exhibitions.

**CANADIAN LANDSCAPES** by ARCHIBALD BROWNE, of TORONTO, now on view at THE GOUFILL GALLERY, Regent Street.  
Admission 1s.

**SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION** of EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Works by Reynolds, Wilson, Bonington, Gainsborough, Crome, Downman, Raeburn, Colman, Lely, &c.  
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

## Educational.

### MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.

An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 2, 3, and 4.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.**—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 26, 27, and 28, to FILL UP not less than FOUR RESIDENTIAL and THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

### SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 16 and following days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

### PRIOR'S FIELD, GODALMING.

THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 50l. a year each, tenable for Three Years from SEPTEMBER next, are offered to Girls of 14, 15, and 16 respectively.—Application for particulars should be made to Mrs. BURTON-BROWN, at Prior's Field.

**THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**  
Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

### ELLESMERE COLLEGE, SHROPSHIRE.

A GOOD EDUCATION for the Boys of Professional Men, provided AT A MODERATE COST.  
College Fees, 35s. per annum.  
Illustrated Prospectus from SECRETARY, Room 5, on request.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.**—Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

**ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.—SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—Master Boards and Supervises Boys.—Terms on application to Box 1874, Atholism Press, 13, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (Est. 1880).**  
Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introducers for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1287 City.

### EDUCATION (choice of SCHOOLS and TUTORS

PROSPECTUSES OF ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS and of ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and UNIVERSITY TUTORS.  
Sent (free of charge) to Parents on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents.  
(Established 1853.)  
34, Bedford Street, Strand. Telephone, 7021 Gerrard.

**STAMMERERS** and all interested in the subject should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 40 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, and REMEDIES OF A STAMMERER, post free.—E. BEASLEY, Dept. F., Tarranower, Wilkes Lane, Bromleybury S.W.

## Situations Vacant.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY READER in GEOMETRY, tenable at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The appointment will be in the first instance for a term of three years as from SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, and the stipend 300l. per annum, rising by two increments of 10l. to 400l. per annum. Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more than three referees, must be received not later than first post on JUNE 12, 1912, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained.  
HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LONDON,**  
43 and 45, HARLEY STREET, W.

The PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH will be VACANT IN JULY.—Applications should be sent in not later than JUNE 4, on forms which can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, with further particulars of the appointment.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)  
PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.  
The Council invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR of POLITICAL SCIENCE at the above College.  
Applications, together with 75 printed copies of testimonials, must reach the Registrar not later than THURSDAY, July 2, 1912.  
Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.  
J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)  
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY. Salary 140l.  
Applications and testimonials should be received not later than SATURDAY, June 8, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.  
JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.  
Bangor, May 10, 1912.

### ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)  
THE SIR DAVID DALE CHAIR OF ECONOMICS.  
The Council of the College invites applications for this Chair. Salary 500l. per annum.  
Every candidate is requested to send sixty copies of his application and of not more than four testimonials, before JULY 2, 1912, to THE SECRETARY, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.  
The Council of the College invites applications for the CHAIR OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE. Salary 400l. per annum.  
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, to whom applications must be sent not later than JUNE 17.

### MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Under the auspices of the University and the Education Committee.  
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE.  
The Education Committee and the University jointly invite applications for the above-named appointment. Salary 500l. per annum.  
Particulars as to duties and conditions, and forms of application, may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, the University, Manchester, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.  
The last day for the receipt of applications is THURSDAY, June 15, May, 1912.

### VICTORIA COLLEGE, STELLENBOSCH, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

WANTED. (a) LECTURER IN ENGLISH. Salary 200l. per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Advanced Classes in Old English and the History of the English Language.  
(b) LECTURER IN CLASSICS. Salary 200l. per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Courses in Classical Philology or Classical Archaeology.  
Applications should be sent, not later than JUNE 12, to GEORGE SMITH, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, from whom further information may be obtained.

### ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of LECTURER (Man), qualified in the teaching of Geography, at the LONDON DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (a School of the University of London). Salary 200l. rising to 250l. by yearly increments of 10l. The Lecturer appointed will be required to take part in the general work of training Students in both the Elementary and Secondary Departments of the College.  
Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. MONDAY, June 17, 1912.  
Every communication must be marked "H.C." on the envelope.  
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.  
LAURENCE SOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
May 25, 1912.

### ALDERSHOT AND COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL AND PUPIL-TEACHER CENTRE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

WANTED, for the above School, to open in SEPTEMBER, a HEAD MASTER, who must be a Graduate of a British University or hold equivalent qualifications. Commencing salary 250l. per annum, and certain Capitation Grants.—Application to be made, before JUNE 15, on forms which may be obtained from THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, The Castle, Winchester.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in certain of the COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS:—

## TONBRIDGE.

**ASSISTANT MISTRESS**, to take Drill and Games, and also able to help with Junior English. Initial salary 110l. per annum.—Forms of application may be obtained from **THE ACTING SECRETARY**, Technical Institute, Tonbridge. Applications must be returned to **MISS TAYLOR**, County School for Girls, Tonbridge, on or before JUNE 15.

## RAMSGATE.

**ASSISTANT MISTRESS**, specially qualified to teach English Literature and History. Latin also desirable. Degree or equivalent essential. Initial salary 100l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **MR. A. K. R. FRANKS**, Public Library, Ramsgate. Applications must be returned to **MISS A. MERRYMAN**, County School for Girls, Ramsgate, as soon as possible.

## DARTFORD.

(1) **SCIENCE MISTRESS**.—Subjects: Botany, Elementary Science, Geography, Elementary History. Initial salary 110l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.  
(2) **MISTRESS**, to teach Domestic Subjects. Must be skilled in Cookery and in Needlework, including Dressmaking, Laundry Work and Housewifery additional qualifications.—Initial salary 100l. to 110l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.  
(3) **GYMNASTIC AND GAMES MISTRESS**—Swedish Drill, Games, Class Singing, Swimming, Junior Form Work. Initial salary 110l. per annum.  
(4) **ART MISTRESS**, with Kindergarten or Preparatory Class qualifications. Good handwriting. Initial salary 100l. to 120l. according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **THE SECRETARY**, County School for Girls, Dartford. Applications must be forwarded as soon as possible to **MISS A. M. BRETTE**, County School for Girls, Dartford.

## BROMLEY.

(1) **SCIENCE MISTRESS**.—Subjects: Physics, Chemistry, and Geography. Ability to teach Physics up to the standard of University Scholarships essential. Geography on modern lines. A University Graduate with good Secondary School experience in teaching Science on a practical basis desired. Initial salary 110l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.  
(2) **ART MISTRESS**, to take the entire Drawing of the School. Together with Handwork. Experience as Form Mistress in Junior School desirable. Initial salary 100l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.  
Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **THE ACTING SECRETARY**, Education Office, Bromley, Kent. Applications must be returned to **MISS C. M. WATERS**, County School for Girls, Bromley, Kent, on or before JUNE 15.

## TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

**ASSISTANT MISTRESS** (Trained) to teach French throughout the School, with experience of direct method. Initial salary 100l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **DR. J. LESTER**, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells. Applications must be returned to **MISS HUGHES**, County School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells, as soon as possible.

Except in the case of Gymnastic and Games Mistresses, Assistant Mistresses receive increments of 7l. 10s. per annum for the first two years and then 5l. per annum up to the maximum of 100l., with the possibility of further increments. The scale for Gymnastic Mistresses has not been fixed.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.  
By Order of the Committee.  
**FRAS. W. CROOK**, Secretary.  
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 24, 1912.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## BROMLEY LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

## COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROMLEY.

**WANTED**, in SEPTEMBER next, TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS.  
(1) To teach German and some French. (2) To teach chiefly younger Boys in General Form Subjects. Previous experience with young Boys is necessary. Ability to teach Swedish Drill and Gymnastics will be a recommendation for either post. Salary 120l.—150l., according to qualifications and experience, rising by 10l. per annum to 200l., with possibility of further increments.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the Education Office, Bromley, Kent. Applications should be returned to the Head Master, Mr. REGINALD AIRY, County School for Boys, Bromley, Kent, not later than JUNE 20, 1912. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.  
By Order of the Committee.  
**FRAS. W. CROOK**, Secretary.  
Caxton House, Westminster, May 24, 1912.

## BATLEY (BOYS') GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

## Head Master—N. L. FRAZER, M.A.

**WANTED**, on SEPTEMBER 15, 1912, Graduate with good qualifications for teaching MODERN LANGUAGES (Direct Method); salary 150l. per annum.—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than MONDAY, June 10, 1912) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from  
**G. R. H. DAVY, M.A.**, Secretary to the Governors.  
Education Office, Batley, May 21, 1912.

## NORTH WALES COUNTIES TRAINING

## COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

## BANGOR NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF

## TEACHERS.

The Committee of the College require the services of a WARDEN OF WOMEN STUDENTS, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. University Degree or equivalent qualification necessary. Commencing salary 150l., resident.  
Form of application and particulars may be obtained from **THE PRINCIPAL**, Normal College, Bangor, N.W.  
Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.  
**EVAN R. DAVIES**, Secretary to the Committee.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## HANLEY MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

**WANTED**, EARLY in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Classics to the Girls. Good qualifications and teaching experience in a Secondary School are essential. Salary 200l., rising to 240l., according to scale. Previous experience will be taken into account in fixing the commencing salary.  
Forms of application (which should be returned not later than June 20, 1912) will be forwarded on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.  
**DR. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN**, Director of Education,  
Education Office, Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.  
May 24, 1912.

## Oundle School.

**WANTED**, in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR SCIENCE MASTER, to take Chemistry or Biology, or (preferably) Chemistry and Biology.—Application, stating qualifications and experience, should be sent to **THE HEAD MASTER**, Oundle, Northants.

## CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## KING'S NORTON SECONDARY SCHOOL.

A FORM MASTER, holding good qualifications in Mathematics and Science, will be required in SEPTEMBER next. Good Athletics a recommendation. Salary according to scale.  
A FORM MISTRESS will also be required. Honours in English or good Mathematics, with French or Singing as subsidiary subjects. Salary according to scale.  
Form of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the undersigned.  
**JNO. ARTHUR PALMER**, Secretary of Education,  
Education Department, Edmund Street, May 25, 1912.

## CITY OF WORCESTER.

## VICTORIA INSTITUTE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum Committee invite applications for the post of CURATOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, at a salary of 180l., rising by increments of 10l. 10s. and when approved by the Committee to a maximum of 190l. per annum. Applicants must be experienced in Classification, and possess a good general knowledge of practical Museum work. The person appointed will be required to give the whole of his time to the duties of his office, which will include Lectures to School Children.  
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must reach me on or before June 15 next.  
**THOS. DUCKWORTH**, Secretary,  
Worcester Public Library and "Hastings" Museum,  
May 25, 1912.

## WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## ASSISTANT ART MASTER.

**WANTED**, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER for the SCHOOL OF ART, BURY ST. EDMUNDS. The successful candidate will be required to teach mainly Elementary Subjects and devote part of his time to private study.  
Preference will be given to candidates with a thorough knowledge of one particular craft. Salary will be at the rate of 70l. per annum, together with travelling (locomotion) expenses, and an allowance when out for the night on County duty.  
Applications must be received on or before JUNE 18, 1912, on a specified form, which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with further particulars, on the receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.  
**FRED. R. HUGHES**, Secretary to the Committee,  
Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Committee invite applications for a post as MALE ASSISTANT. Age not to exceed 25. Training and experience in Library work essential. Preference will be given to candidates holding Certificates of the Library Association and salary 60l. per annum.  
Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before JUNE 15. Personal canvassing prohibited.  
**H. E. JOHNSTON**, Librarian and Secretary,  
Public Library, Gateshead.

## Miscellaneous.

**A YOUNG LADY**, German-Belgium, speaking German and French fluently, living in Holland, would like to go to England July and August for German and French conversation.—Apply to **DR. CANNIGER**, The Hague, L.V.N.O. Indie '36

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## Printers.

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## Catalogues.

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**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, June 3, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the Property of the late J. J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., and others.

On TUESDAY, June 4, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE from various sources.

On WEDNESDAY, June 5, the LIBRARY of the late CHARLES J. WERTHEIMER, Esq.

On THURSDAY, June 6, DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, and POTTERY from various sources.

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## LITERATURE

## TWO REALISTS: RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH.

HERE is the last of Dostœvsky's works. It was given to the world unfinished. Nietzsche—as we have been again and again reminded—declared that Dostœvsky alone had anything to teach him in psychology; and here, in spite of incompleteness, we have that psychology in its deepest and fullest expression, as also the most detailed, vivid, and significant of the pictures of Russian life Dostœvsky has drawn for us. He is, as every one knows, the spokesman, above all, of sufferers and criminals—say rather, of sinners, for the violent wrongdoings of these distracted, passion-ridden men are pictured, not, as crimes, against the antagonism of injured society, but, as sin, against the infinitely patient and relentless antagonism of God.

There is an ancient mystical speculation—Mother Julian of Norwich, for example, has glimpses of it—according to which the soul possesses a hidden inviolable centre, incapable of sin, and never implicated, howsoever distressed, by sins committed. It is the recognition—here tacit, but there also explicit—of some such mystery that constitutes the ultimate secret of Dostœvsky's fearful poignancy and truth; of his power so to handle dire and sinister situations as to evoke pain and horror rather than disgust. The most tragic victim of the vilest criminal is found to be, after all, his own miserable soul. In itself, indeed, this recognition

*The Brothers Karamazov.* By Fyodor Dostœvsky. From the Russian by Constance Garnett. (Heinemann.)

*The Trespasser.* By D. H. Lawrence. (Duckworth & Co.)

is only another form—modified and made bolder by specifically Christian theory—of the familiar idea of Ate, and again of ἀμαρτία, not μοχθηρία, as the proper subject of tragedy; but the interesting thing about Dostœvsky is that this was revealed to him at least as clearly by his actual experience of life and humanity as by any intuition into the true principles of art. In regard to this particular work, the interesting thing is that he has chosen to write in it the tragedy of sin, as it were, double—in small writing, and variously, in the careers of the several characters of the story, and then also in large letters with the house of Karamazov to represent the human being—just as the city does in Plato's Republic.

To take the small writing first: the house of Karamazov is akin to the houses of Atreus and Labdacus. With his own sufferings and his observation of suffering as effective compensation for the advantages the Greek tragedians had over him in handling familiar tradition, Dostœvsky has succeeded in imparting to his work the authentic, unaffected dreadfulness of a thing fatal and accursed. That the circumstances are modern and sordid the reader soon feels to be neither here nor there. The plot in itself must be acknowledged to be hideous. Fyodor Pavlovitch, father of the three brothers, is a shameless reprobate, and yet further a base, cynical, and undignified buffoon. His sons, by the compassion of friends or kinsfolk, have been reared at a distance from him—at a distance, also, mostly from one another. In one tragical year they all return to the neighbourhood of their home. They are Dmitri, only son of Fyodor's first wife—a dissipated young officer; Ivan, the "intellectual," and Alexey, the young monk—children, the last two, of his second wife. Fyodor has yet a fourth son, Smerdyakov, born of the misery of an innocent imbecile mother, and brought up in the house as valet and cook. Dmitri wrangles with his father over a portion of his mother's inheritance which has been withheld from him; and then the two, with all the insensate passion of the Karamazovs, fall in love with the same woman—one who in early girlhood has been seduced and abandoned, and is even now the mistress of another old man. From both, until after the catastrophe, she holds herself aloof.

Fyodor's passion is on a level with all the rest of him; Dmitri's, furious and lawless as it is, is nevertheless love. Their mutual frenzied jealousy and the scenes to which it gives rise would be nauseating, but for that touch of something from afar, brought out most clearly when Alexey is present. To Ivan no less than to Dmitri Fyodor is a nightmare, an object of loathing. Only Alexey does not desire his death. The wretch at length is murdered by Smerdyakov; but all the circumstances of the crime point to Dmitri as the murderer, who accordingly is tried, convicted, and condemned to Siberia. But it is Ivan who, in a conversation with Smerdyakov, which

is, psychologically, one of the marvels of the book, has all unknowingly worked up the strange, warped creature to the doing of that deed; and on Ivan, when he has realized this, falls a yet heavier doom.

The first words of the book run: "Alexey Fyodorovitch Karamazov was the third son...." It is for his sake, to illustrate him, that the book was written. He presents, as readers of the Russian novel are aware, a type by no means unique in that literature. He was one who

"seemed to accept everything without the least condemnation, though often grieving bitterly; and this was so much so that no one could surprise or frighten him even in his earliest youth. Coming at twenty to his father's house, which was a very sink of filthy debauchery, he.... simply withdrew in silence when to look on was unbearable, but without the slightest sign of contempt or condemnation."

His father in a short while came to love him with "a real and deep affection such as he had never been capable of feeling for any one before." A friend of the family said of him:—

"Here is perhaps the one man in the world whom you might leave alone without a penny in the centre of an unknown town of a million inhabitants, and he would not come to harm, he would not die of cold and hunger, for he would be fed and sheltered at once; and if he were not, he would find a shelter for himself, and it would cost him no effort or humiliation. And to shelter him would be no burden, but, on the contrary, would probably be looked on as a pleasure."

Alyosha, the sinless and the beloved, represents in the house of Karamazov that inviolate centre of the soul. The shadow of his dark heritage sometimes oppresses him; he eagerly acknowledges his kinship with his brothers hard beset with temptations, even with his father. He declares himself in like peril with them of falling. But still he does not fall. True, the work was never finished. His one trial—and the understanding of what is signified by it might serve as a test of a reader's understanding of the book—is what befalls after the death of the Starets, the holy elder at the monastery, whom Alyosha had loved, revered, and trusted above every other earthly creature.

Every one in the book desires Alyosha's company, and seeks to unburden himself to him, instinctively trusting his loving-kindness. Alyosha listens to long, agitated discourses, wherein "each sufferer says his say, his scheme of the weal and the woe." He, in reply, says very little; he resists no one's need of him; he becomes one with the person who talks to him. For practical life this is a weakness; he is easily made the prey of any importunate egoism, and he might have hindered the murder if he had not in this way been held back, against his intention and vehement desire, from seeking out Dmitri on that fatal evening.

Dmitri, his half-brother, stands for the bodily senses of the house of Karamazov, just as Ivan, Alexey's full brother, is its

intellect. Both cling to Alexey. At the beginning of the book the whole family go in a body to the monastery to lay their differences before the Starets in the vain hope that he may influence Fyodor Pavlovitch. At the end of the scene Father Zossima

"rose suddenly from his seat. Almost distracted with anxiety for the elder and every one else, Alyosha succeeded, however, in supporting him by the arm. Father Zossima moved towards Dmitri and, reaching him, sank on his knees before him.... distinctly and deliberately bowed down at Dmitri's feet till his forehead touched the floor."

This Father Zossima did, foreseeing what Dmitri was to suffer—suffering so awful that he could not but bow down before the man thus set apart.

If he cares most for Dmitri, Alexey trembles most for Ivan. To Ivan—the agonized and hungry mind—"everything is permitted"; he shrinks before no conclusion. One night, coming out of his room, he lies in wait and listens to his father, moving about in the house below—listens as a spy; and this, afterwards, he comes to shudder at as the most disgraceful action he has ever committed. For him, theoretically, there exist no shames and no sanctities; but it is he who, more helplessly than any one else, craves for Alexey's sympathy, and lays his anguish bare to him in the wonderful allegory of the Grand Inquisitor. Neither in the case of Ivan nor in that of Dmitri is the reader spared anything of the pain and horror they have to go through. It culminates in the trial, with the long-drawn speeches for the prosecution and defence—where Dmitri, innocent, yet, by his folly, turns public opinion against himself.

It is curious how far less real and living the women are than the men. Their appearances may, perhaps, be compared to the successive photographs of a cinematograph seen separately: the individual truth of each to life cannot be denied, but they never impress one as living moving things. Madame Hohlakov, the "lady of little faith," is the most successful, and welcome too as affording almost the only humorous relief that can be said to count for anything. On the other hand, there is a group of schoolboys—gathered about Alyosha, they make the final scene of the book—drawn with an extraordinary liveliness, subtlety, and sympathy.

There is but a minimum of scene-painting, and altogether the attention to external circumstance is severely and accurately restricted to that which is directly significant; yet to have read the book is to have lived in that little remote Russian town—to have seen the ways of its people, and learnt its traditions and customs, and breathed the very spirit of it. The deeper one penetrates into it, the wider seems to grow the difference between this life and that of Western Europe.

It is a trite thing to say that Dostœvsky is a great realist. Yet it may be worth while to notice that his is that mode of realism which works from within out-

wards, using the outward phenomena, however boldly, only in subservience to the discovery and explication of inward truth—and that, in the book before us, and not in this one alone, this truth is the discovery in the criminal, at least in the Russian criminal, of the perplexed heart of a child.

Happily for English readers, the translation here offered of Dostœvsky's masterpiece is one which does not obscure it. It is fluent, and also—so to call it—sensitive. The majority of translations from the Russian sink *à la longue* into a benumbing monotony, by which attention and enjoyment are blunted and blurred. This defect Mrs. Garnett has almost entirely avoided, while none the less preserving the characteristic alien atmosphere.

The theme of 'The Trespasser' is simple—the passion of the married man Siegmund for the enigmatic girl Helena, its fruition in a few days of union, and then an enforced separation, followed by Siegmund's obsession of suicidal despair and death. Here is a story in which both poet and psychologist watch keenly the lover's feverish elation, his fluctuating moods of joy, and the chill greying of the daylight, as the shadows of morbid impulse steal forward swiftly and envelope him. The theme as treated is curiously individual in tone.

From the opening chapter we are struck by the author's skill in catching shades of social atmosphere. Siegmund, whose vocation is that of a violinist in a London theatre, is bound fast in the squalid cares of a suburban lower-middle-class environment. He has married, young and penniless, with Beatrice, now a disappointed, embittered woman who is dragged down by the weight of family worries, and the threadbare poverty of a struggle to maintain the gentilities she was formerly accustomed to. In his soul Siegmund is free, but he has the sensuous, sensitive nature of the poet, who lives for his imaginative visions, while crushed outwardly by the hostile pressure of unyielding facts.

The story opens with Siegmund's escape from his household, for a few days of happiness with Helena, on a long-projected holiday by the sea. There is not a touch in the narrative of that semi-real superheated passion which, in the middle-class imagination, has usurped the place of passion's pure and simple ecstasy. Siegmund has the poet's capacity of enjoying things; he sees and responds instinctively to the forces and appearances of life, as a child claps its hands and stretches out its arms to anything that pleases it. Helena's is a more egoistic nature. The picture of her relations with her lover suggests deep reservations, as of a woman who cannot lose sense of her own identity even in the supreme intimacy of love. Perhaps this is the secret of the tragedy that now swiftly develops.

With unobtrusive art Mr. Lawrence scatters hints of Siegmund's unstrung

nerves, of his brain sick with overwrought tension, of his morbid susceptibility to gloomy ideas. When most full of joy he is accessible to sudden revulsions of disgust at life's blankness. As the hour of enforced separation draws near he is assailed by an accelerating horror. His physical collapse, with a sun-stroke hinted, is manifest in his speech and bearing. He drags himself across London at night to his suburban home, where he is greeted by his wife and children with frigid, insulting silence. The fifty pages that narrate his homecoming, his reception, and the stages of his humiliation, mental agony, and delirium, are clear and strong in their psychological intensity, reminding us of the best Russian school. Siegmund hangs himself, and here again the description of the finding of the body by his wife and a window-cleaner is poetic realism of a Dostœvskian order.

The one artistic blemish of the novel in our judgment is that Siegmund, at the age of thirty-eight, is credited with feeling the ecstatic passions of youth. Certainly 'The Trespasser' is not to be classed among "popular novels," but the discerning reader should treasure it for those temperamental qualities which characterize original work.

*From Religion to Philosophy: a Study in the Origins of Western Speculation.*  
By F. M. Cornford. (Arnold.)

MR. CORNFORD belongs to the van of that altogether progressive group of classical scholars who recognize that anthropology can help them in their attempted reconstruction of ancient life and thought. Miss Harrison and Mr. A. B. Cook, his literary associates at Cambridge, are equally bold speculators, and it must be admitted that Dr. Frazer, who is capable of the work of any two ordinary mortals, and the only authority of this school thoroughly at home alike in anthropology and in classical archaeology, decidedly inclines towards the same daring style of explanation. The moot point is whether the transition from savagery to civilization is short and sharp, a volcanic upheaval of firm land out of the slough; or whether it involves a development of infinite gradations, a slow draining away of the waters over an area of secular emergence. On the latter view, to supply the Greece or Rome of history with a background obtained from a survey of existing peoples of low culture is simply to telescope the real process of evolution. On the other hand, if savages are all alike in having no proper history, if their way is to persist self-centred and custom-bound in a sort of sleep tempered by strange and violent dreams, then there would be nothing unscientific in postulating a sudden awakening, and one that would carry on into the new life only some faint and quickly fading trace of the fantasies of the night.



Greek philosophy is the work of genius, and it is the mark of genius to create out of nothing but itself. Yet even in this glorious movement of free thinking, of which the watchword is "Let us follow the argument whithersoever it may lead," one is aware of a tacit prejudice, a sub-conscious orientation. There is a *datum*—one that finally takes shape in the belief in an intelligible, and likewise in some sense intelligent, world-order. Whence this something given at the start? In college days of yore one opened an essay by remarking that "the Greeks were an artistic nation." But, now that the anthropologist is coming into his own, things have changed. In this particular line of inquiry Prof. John Burnet of St. Andrews deserves credit for having taken the decisive "first step"; and in his case, at any rate, no critic dare affirm that speculative brilliancy is not matched by solidity of erudition. His inspiration to write an early Greek philosophy consisted, one may venture to guess, in a sense of the anthropological background, even if at the date of writing it was as yet hardly possible to prove in detail how primitive fancies underlay the categories that at length were "won from the void and formless infinite." Meanwhile, in the course of twenty years or so, anthropology has made great strides, and not least of all in the direction of the psychological analysis of the mentality of savages, especially on its magico-religious side.

The new method that has mainly brought this about is that of a social psychology. The laws of group-consciousness, as studied in the light of the social grouping itself (the whole line of inquiry being on this account often described—we think, inexactly described—as "sociological"), yield an explanation of primitive beliefs that differs essentially from what was taken for granted so long as inquirers worked upon the figment of a reflective savage excoquitating his religion out of his inner consciousness all by himself.

Mr. Cornford has taken over his anthropology more or less entire from the pages of 'L'Année Sociologique'; and, since economy of labour required something to be taken for granted, he could hardly have done better. Nay, the school of Durkheim may be said to have directly set him upon his quest, since MM. Hubert and Mauss, in their well-known essay on magic, suggest, without working the suggestion out, that the Greek *phōros*, as taken together with *divayus*, will be found to belong to the same circle of ideas as the *mana* of the Pacific—the notion which they, as indeed others before them, have supposed to underlie both magic and that early type of religion which tends to dispense with "gods." Mr. Cornford—who makes his argument, as it seems to us, obscurer by following Dr. Frazer in refusing the name of religion to these godless rites which nevertheless implicate *mana*, which he rightly renders "the divine" treats *phōros* or "the nature of things"—as the presupposed

living and divine substance which Greek philosophy made it its business to explain, even if it explained it differently according as a scientific or a mystical bias happened to prevail. That "confusion of categories" involved in the primitive notion, in which impersonal and personal, pre-animistic and animistic, are confounded, must be resolved, and was in large measure resolved, by the brilliant intellect of Greece, with its passion for clearly outlined forms.

But in one respect at least the primitive community is aware of clear-cut distinctions, namely, in respect to its social organization. A plain "yes or no," a definite "this or that," is demanded as soon as it is a question whether a given individual belongs to such and such an intermarrying division. What more natural, then, than that this sense of a social order should project itself outwards so as to beget the sense of a world-order—of an encompassing "divine," with its wonder-working many-sidedness tempered by some sort of inner organization like to a human clan-system writ large? Such is the genesis attributed to certain primitive classifications studied by MM. Durkheim and Mauss in their pioneer essay on the subject. Mr. Cornford, with much cleverness and originality, endeavours to account on these lines for such a separation of elements and "elemental provinces" as is found, for instance, in Hesiod's cosmogony. Moira is above the gods, and she represents not merely a necessary, but also a moral distribution of the powers and functions of things. Just so for savages the world is essentially a moral order which they endeavour to cope with by moral means—by ways of converse and of sheer conversation. The discovery of those Greek philosophers in whom the scientific temper predominated over the mystical was precisely this—that it is no use talking to things if and when they are so constituted as not to hear.

We have left ourselves no space in which to review the details of Mr. Cornford's treatment. It seemed more important to try to set forth his very novel and suggestive point of view as a whole. For the rest, he shows considerable erudition, and has a fine bold style, if somewhat lacking in subtle touches. He does not possess, perhaps, Miss Harrison's gift of anthropological divination—of finding a way amid old-world half-understood things by sheer force of sympathetic intuition. But he attacks the part in the light of the whole, herein differing from that type of scholar who has been likened to a "myopic fly." Hence he has produced a notable transvaluation of Greek philosophy; even if it be one which time and research will inevitably modify in that universe of Greek letters which happily remains perpetually instinct with the *mana* of evolution.

*Tripoli and Young Italy.* By Charles Lapworth and Helen Zimmern. (Swift & Co.)

THERE is an ancient saying in Italy, "Tudesco Italianato è un diavolo incarnato," and our own Elizabethans had much the same opinion of an Italianate Englishman, for the spell which Italy casts upon her lovers is apt to distract their reason, and so to excite unfavourable comment. Mr. Lapworth has come under that spell, but, like rue, "with a difference." He resents the notion that Italy is "a museum of past glories," and censures the indiscreet extravagance of archaeology almost as much as he does the patronizing pity of "the gentlemen in *haute politique*, who generally have their own pet theories."

He is right in demanding a just share of appreciation for "Young Italy," the people of to-day, "palpitating, urgent"; and, although he carps at the ignorance of other "superior persons" about Italy as she is, it is a fact to be regretted that we English, in our enthusiasm for Italian art and mediæval literature, are prone to neglect the study of the Italy which has been growing up since the days of Mazzini. There is even a tendency to regard her as an almost negligible Power, and Mr. Lapworth does well to protest. He sees clearly enough that the fiasco in Abyssinia lay at the bottom of this depreciation, but, much as he hates that "absurd paradox," the Triple Alliance, he does not seem to recognize that it is the very fact that Italy belongs, and belongs against her dearest inclinations, to a political association which is generally considered distasteful to England, that gives her an air of humiliation and unnatural coercion in English eyes.

The chapters in which, admirably seconded by Miss Helen Zimmern, he presents an enthusiastic picture of modern Italy—political, administrative, economic, and intellectual—will do much to counteract a fundamentally unjust estimate. We do not believe it is in accordance with the best traditions of Italian art to paint everything "en couleur de rose," but Mr. Lapworth's glowing panegyric of all things Italian is a good alternative, and many readers need it. It is well that we should reflect upon the thorough "house-cleaning" that Italy undertook after her abasement at Adowa, with the remarkable result that last year she was able to send a large expeditionary force across the sea whilst maintaining her full guard on the Austrian frontier, and that she began the campaign with ample funds for a year's war.

But when it is seen that all this recital of the regeneration of Italy is written in order to prove how justified she was in her seizure of Tripoli; when evidence is produced that this intellectual and progressive people, including the leading Socialists who support Signor Giolitti's administration, are unanimous in their

"whole-hearted" approval of the aggression; when it is confidently asserted that, in consequence of that aggression, "Italy's prestige is to-day a hundred per cent higher than it was in September," 1911, we begin to distrust the eloquent advocate. It is easy to sneer at "newspaper moralists" and their "zeal for righteousness," for there was a good deal of the Pecksniffian air about the outcry of injured innocence, and no European Power, including England (though she has not, to speak strictly, assumed "the diadem of Cyprus"), has much title to cast stones at Italy for "grabbing" or for damaging the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire." But to call Turkey a "thief" for occupying Tripoli is beside the mark, and to urge that Ahmed Pasha Karamanli was an "Arab," and therefore had apparently a right to the land, is farcical. If it comes to "rights," probably the Berbers ought to be reinstated in Tripoli. That Turkish rule in North Africa was "the negation of civil government," in the words of that competent observer Rohlf, is admitted; but it has not hitherto been held that bad government is a justification for expulsion by any irresponsible Power, though we may be coming to that ethical position. That Italy bore with Turkish ill-usage with "monumental patience" may be true, but it is curious that our author adds nothing of importance to the grievances enumerated in the Marchese di San Giuliano's dispatch to the Italian ambassadors, of which *The Times* remarked that it "hardly afforded an adequate explanation of such drastic action" as the ultimatum and invasion of last September. We do not think that it is yet considered adequate by unprejudiced persons in this country, and to us the author's naive surprise at the silence of Italian Ministers is a theme for irony.

The truth, according to the present writer, was that only "appalling obtuseness and inexcusable ignorance" could be satisfied with the Italian Foreign Minister's explanation, for there was a much more potent reason which he could not mention—viz., the Panther—the "fons et origo" of so many ills. The German "mailed fist," it would appear, was about to descend upon Tobruk—the port which is said to give its possessors the supremacy of the Eastern Mediterranean—and Italy had to strike "in self-defence" and enter upon what the Socialist leader Labriola termed "a life-and-death struggle for our right to the Mediterranean.... to our own sea." There is even a Dogger-Bank-like tale of English destroyers swiftly stealing by in the night, with eyes towards Germany, at the very moment when the Italian fleet appeared off Tripoli. "Papers will be presented"—perhaps—but until they are we prefer not to discuss this much more complete justification of the Italian action, but to continue to cultivate "appalling obtuseness." There is a good deal to be cleared up before ordinary Englishmen, let alone the "Podsnaps and Chadbands" and

other "pacifists" whom Mr. Lapworth spacioously derides, will consent to be satisfied.

On the other hand, the author has done wisely to remind his forgetful readers that Italy's claim to Tripoli, in the event of any "readjustment," was expressly admitted by successive British Foreign Ministers, notably by Lords Derby and Salisbury. "North Africa," prophesied Mazzini, "will return to Italy." Some of it will, perhaps, in time; but when Mr. Lapworth asks, "What are the Italians going to do with their new colony now they have got it?" the words we have italicized seem as prophetic as Mazzini's. What have they got? If we believe Mr. Bennett, whose 'With the Turks in Tripoli' we reviewed a few weeks ago, they have got only just so much as is covered by the range of their naval guns.

Mr. Lapworth draws an alluring picture of the agricultural wealth of Libya under the Romans, records the sanguine anticipations of a capable engineer who thinks Tripoli will rival Argentina, and ends up with an account of that valuable product, esparto grass. This is, indeed, the "last straw" that breaks our patience.

He may well say it is "too early yet" to speak of railways into the interior, and of the commerce which may be expected "if the northern routes are made safe"; if the Senusi does not make it a Holy War; if the Tuaregs turn out to be law-abiding citizens; if the caravan routes to Nigeria and Tunis can be superseded; if the 600,000 Italians, who annually consent to become "dagos" in America and elsewhere for good pay, prefer to toil in Tripolitan deserts—if, in short, a great deal comes to pass which at present, in the eyes of "appalling obtuseness," appears highly dubious. Mr. Lapworth apparently considers that France and England have been desirous and able to "push Mohammedanism back into the desert." If they have, our impressions of Egypt and Tunis are curiously confused. But at all events Italy has not pushed Islam very far into the desert yet, and we must await events before we can share our author's engaging optimism. Meanwhile the Italians have at least made Tripoli a much cleaner town; they have scrubbed Arab children—*bambini* now—and done excellent hygienic work; and as to morals, so well are the stringent "general orders" observed that you could see the virtuous Italian soldier "set rigidly with eyes averted as the veiled figures passed," at whom his admirable Government says he must not stare. This is evidently the moral application of the drill-book order, "eyes right."

The book is illustrated by a few scenes in Tripoli and portraits of Italian politicians, &c. There is a good map of Tripolitania, but an index is, we regret to say, missing.

## JANE AUSTEN FOR SCHOOLS.

THE latest edition of 'Pride and Prejudice,' being "edited with Introduction, &c.," and similar in form to a reduced 'Pickwick' recently issued for schools, is, doubtless, also meant for a scholastic purpose. What prompted the choice we cannot imagine, except a general idea that all books of classic rank ought to appear in some guise or disguise in the school-room. The present writer has for some years made a close study of Jane Austen; he ranks, indeed, among the enthusiasts; but he cannot conceive that her novels are suitable for the young. Her humour is of the sort that appeals to the adult, and not by any means to every adult. Many find themselves unmoved by her trivial round of country society, deplore her lack of passion, and fail to see the delicate art which smiles impartially at every one in turn, and even goes so far as to make heroes and heroines ridiculous before they are safely landed in a felicity often beyond their hopes.

In the society thus inimitably depicted the ideal is that of the comfortable, common among writers in the eighteenth century. Marriage depends largely on a suitable income; a living for a clergyman is a livelihood or an occasion for social opportunities of seeing the well-to-do, and is given away by a patron as one gives a dole to a poor relation. Jane Austen is in fact, to quote the Introduction, "frankly and delightfully worldly"; she is "the epicure in everything," including the choice of words; and, to quote an excellent phrase preserved by Grant Duff, she is free from the "nostalgia of the infinite." That these diverse merits are such as can, or ought to, appeal to young people is difficult to believe. The likely result is that the tedium of being a school-task may spoil for the future what might have been permanent and delightful possessions—the varied vacuities of Lady Bertram, Mrs. Bennet, and Miss Bates, the absurdities of Mr. Collins and Mr. Rushworth, the patronizing meanness of Mrs. Norris, and the exposure of a crowd of stately humbugs who stand in awe of their own importance.

Apart from a comparison with Chaucer of little value and a certain affectation in style, the Introduction goes pleasantly and soundly enough over the experience of life which went to the making of the novels, using Jane Austen's letters to exhibit her qualities. It is credible that she is nearest in character to Elizabeth in 'Pride and Prejudice,' and Anne Elliot in the sadder days when her health was failing. She is not all sweetness, and, as Mr. W. H. Helm has pointed out in his book on 'Jane Austen and her Country-House Comedy,' is capable of making a comic catalogue of her mother's diseases. There are similar hints in 'Pride and Prejudice' of a source of levity which might occasionally be restrained.

*Pride and Prejudice.* By Jane Austen. Edited, with Introduction, &c., by K. M. Metcalfe. (Frowde.)



Each of the novels is typical of its author, and the editor would have done better in restricting attention to that in view, or, at any rate, including more special comment on its characters. We find no judgment as to Mr. Collins, who, delightful as he is, seems to us undoubtedly a caricature. The change of feeling in the heroine and of manners in the hero is surely worth a note. At his appearance at the ball Darcy was clearly guilty not only of pride and prejudice, but also of ill-breeding. When the love-scene comes at last between him and the sprightly visitor to Pemberley, it is not given in conversation, but in somewhat heavy paraphrase. Elizabeth "immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand, that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure, his present assurances." Such paraphrase, which robs the modern reader of an expected delight, is characteristic of Jane Austen.

The text, which is that of the first edition in three volumes of 1813, has a page and a half devoted to it. Erratic spelling and characteristic punctuation are noted, but we think something should have been said in detail of the intrusive commas which appear, e.g., on pp. 210, 322, and 366, the scene just quoted. Are they mere nonsense, or do they emphasize the words they follow?

When we come to the Appendix, a foot-note betrays possibly an uneasiness as to the point we began with, the unsuitability of the author for a school-book: "What follows is given instead of the incongruity of 'Notes,' or of Jane's own aversion, 'Explanations.'" But there must be explanations, and they are here supplied in an 'Appendix on Jane Austen and her Time' under various headings; four selected scraps of criticism; and a page after all headed 'Notes.'

In these subsidiary aids an attempt is again made to cover the whole field of the novels, and insufficient attention is paid to 'Pride and Prejudice.' Under 'Games' spillikins needs a note, and no mention is made of the backgammon Mr. Collins played with Mr. Bennet, a game of interest as it appears steadily in literature, from Swift to Scott and Thackeray. Comparisons with contemporary authors are always illuminating, but we do not find, for instance, how Miss Austen compares with Mrs. Inchbald in style. The section on 'Language' is capable of considerable improvement. "Event" in the sense of "conclusion" might have had its parallel from Tennyson; and "country," meaning district, is common now in the numerous books bearing the title of 'The Hardy Country,' &c. Some of the colloquial phrases of the novels are modern enough, as the editor explains, but she makes Lydia exclaim "O hang it Kitty," when it is Mrs. Bennet who says "Oh! hang Kitty!" and ignores the correct Elizabeth's thought that a visit to Brighton would "completely do for us all," which is at once up-to-date and effective. Apart from Lydia, a flirt who "bowed and

smiled like anything" when she was showing off her marriage ring, there is not so much of the vernacular in 'Pride and Prejudice' as in the other books, where we find "comeatable" and "liveable" (of a house), "those sort of things," "a little hop" for a dance, and "fishing" for compliments.

There is a point in Jane Austen's style which does not seem to have been generally noticed, and which we think of interest. She has a fondness for negative words and forms of expression which indicate a certain reserve of judgment, give scope for nuances of expression, and abhor directness. If she has a favourite adjective, it is "unexceptionable." "Un-guarded," "unreserve," "unfastidious," "discompose," "disengaged," "not un-absurd," "not unpretty," "inconsideration," and "innocuous" are characteristic of her language. Are we fanciful in deriving such forms of expression from an Oxford influence? A page of *The Oxford Magazine* to-day will show the don's use of the negative, and Jane Austen was the daughter of an Oxford man who prepared his sons for the University, while her mother was the niece of a witty Master of Balliol.

## GOETHE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the modern multiplication of books, there is still, perhaps, room for biographies that are honest compendiums or vivid appreciations. If this is true in the home field, it is yet truer in the foreign, and the tendency of modern bookmaking is unlikely to falsify it for some time to come. Honesty and vividness, it seems, are not much in demand or in supply. As has been pointed out by Seeley and Mr. McCabe, there are "too few books about Goethe in English literature." Certainly there are too few good ones; and, perhaps, there is no single good one which cannot be put by. The cause is no lack of accessible material, but simply the lack of skilled industry and true love of letters.

Mr. McCabe cannot be accused of overcrowding the market in his attempt to supply this want. Yet he has not satisfactorily supplied it by bringing together a considerable number of facts and conjectures about Goethe's career, by filling nearly four hundred pages, and by illustrating them with portraits of Goethe, his father and mother, and eight ladies. Skilled industry might make a tolerable and shorter book with very little other foundation than these seventeen chapters. We can hardly offer them any higher praise. Mr. McCabe's skill does not match his industry, nor his vividness his skill.

*Goethe, the Man and his Character.* By Joseph McCabe. (Eveleigh Nash.)

*Goethe and the Twentieth Century.* By J. G. Robertson. "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature." (Cambridge University Press.)

His imperfection of style is not counter-balanced by any considerable novelty of matter or point of view. His treatment of Goethe's mother may be taken as an example of an attempt to correct the ordinary point of view. He gives some reason for refusing to accept the view that Goethe owed even as much as, for example, Keats or Shelley, to his mother's conscious or unconscious influence. Amongst other evidence he uses a suppressed passage from 'Wilhelm Meister,' where it is written that Wilhelm's mother "had, even in mature years, a passion for an insipid man." Mr. McCabe does not wish us to conclude that this was true of Frau Goethe, but he does say that

"it is impossible that such a portrait could have been inserted, even as the wildest fiction, among the correct portraits of the other members of the family, if Goethe had had any regard for his mother at the time."

But is it not almost equally possible that the "fiction" was so "wild" that it could not have been taken for fact? Mr. McCabe does not consider the possibility, and this omission may be taken as an example of the shortcomings in matter which combine with his imperfect command of English to make the book unsatisfactory.

Prof. Robertson performs a briefer task more blamelessly. As a discreet epitome of fact and opinion his small volume is a useful manual. Only at one point can we seriously quarrel with him, and that is where he takes leave to differ from the common opinion, and express his own that "Goethe the artist suffered at the hands of Goethe the philosopher, the statesman, the scientist." He cannot possibly prove that Goethe would have been the same man without playing these parts, even if he believes that the same man could have refused to play them. Nor can he prove, what he must do if he is to maintain his opinion, that the time occupied by the philosopher, the statesman, and the "scientist" would have been given either to more fruitful experience or to additional and novel creative work. "These activities," he says, "appear, to say the least of it, unfortunate in the greatest poetic genius of the eighteenth century," as if the genius were a kind of fountain that might have poured forth poetry continually, but for quite unnecessary interruptions. There are surely other vices than those of the statesman, the philosopher, and the "scientist"; there is, for example, the vice of perpetual publication and of living wholly for art. To forget these things, and to forget them above all in Goethe's presence, is to miss one of his greatest lessons to the modern world, and in particular to the literary world. True, there have been great men of letters who were not statesmen, philosophers, or "scientists." We have had Shakespeare and Swinburne for instance. But too many of our writers have been just those perpetual fountains which please Prof. Robertson so much more—in imagination—than Goethe. Let us not stop

our ears to that delightful plashing, nor accustom them so well to it that they cannot hear other music, even though it be celebrated by too few books. Goethe stood "in symbolic relation" to his art, not as the Prometheus bound to a Celtic or other crag far out of human sight, but as a light-bearer among men, the enemy of the specialists and the artists, each in his little cave. We cannot ask him, or Faust, to redeem us from the virtues praised in this little book.

#### A ROYAL PERSONALITY.

MR. ALLSHORN has been somewhat inconsiderate towards those who undertake the task of reviewing his short life of the Emperor Frederick II. He has not stated what authorities he has followed, nor how far, if at all, he has made an independent study of the original sources. In one of his rare notes he acknowledges indebtedness to the work of Kington Oliphant, and he quotes from Milman (whose account of Frederick is one of the best things in his 'Latin Christianity') and from Freeman's well-known essay. We have come to the conclusion that he has depended mainly on Oliphant, and we find that his translations from some of the documents are taken verbatim from Oliphant's pages. Fortunately that scholar, who made admirable use of the ample documentary material collected in the monumental work of M. Huillard-Bréholles, is a good guide. But his book was published just fifty years ago, and there is no sign that Mr. Allshorn has availed himself of the somewhat later work of Schirrmacher (still the standard biography), or of the publications of Winkelmänn, Ficker, Folz, and many others. Those who have read Oliphant will find little or nothing new in this monograph. But the more numerous class of readers who have only a distant acquaintance with Frederick, and wish to improve it, will be grateful for a vivid, accurate, and well-written narrative of that emperor's amazingly interesting career.

Freeman, in the illuminating essay to which we have referred, pronounces that "in sheer genius" Frederick "was the greatest prince who ever wore a crown." Without endorsing this superlative eulogy, we need not hesitate to recognize him as unique and unrivalled in intellectual gifts among the rulers of the Middle Ages. Unfortunately he had no contemporary biographer, and we have to form our idea of his personality from the stray notices of chroniclers and the aspersions and admissions of his enemies. The wonder which his talents excited among the men of his day, in all lands, is reflected in the pages of our English historian Matthew Paris. When he died men could hardly believe that he was dead; he was Antichrist or Messiah; he would come again;

and there was a crop of false Fredericks. But, as Mr. Allshorn remarks, he "has left little visible impression upon the history of the world." His name is not universally familiar, he is not one of those upon whom popular memory has conferred the title of "Great." In Germany he accomplished nothing of lasting importance; his constructive work was in Sicily, and that work was soon undone. "A few fine coins, a few mouldering ruins, a few Italian rhymes, and a Latin treatise are the chief relics that remain of the Wonder of the world." Unquestionably he had a singular talent for government, and, if he had been able to devote himself entirely to the work of developing the prosperity of Sicily and Southern Italy, the subsequent history of those countries might have been different. But the struggle with the Popes absorbed his energies, embarrassed his schemes of civil government, and forced him to overtax his subjects; and in that struggle lies the principal significance of his life. For though he was overcome, his long resistance helped to hasten the decline of the Papal power, which was never again to attain the height it had reached in the pontificate of his early protector Innocent III. Oliphant judged that we need not regret the downfall of the Hohenstaufens and the victory of Rome. He thought that "the absorption of all Europe into a revived Augustan Empire was an event by no means impossible," and that, if this had happened, England might have been drawn into a conflict with "the civilized world, led by some Suabian chief, the master of the submissive Papacy"; and he claimed as one of the causes which saved Europe from this fate "the far-seeing statesmanship of the Popes." It seems to us that such a political union of Europe was for other reasons impracticable, and was in any case a far less actual danger than the increase of Papal despotism. Mr. Allshorn stands on more solid ground when he reverses Oliphant's proposition, and claims, not that the Popes saved England from Frederick and his successors, but that Frederick saved England from the Popes, at the time when the opportunity of Roman tyranny was greatest. England, he remarks,

"suffered grievously enough at the hands of the Popes under her feeble Kings John and Henry III.: but if Frederick had not combated the Papal ambitions with all his power, drawn upon himself the full force of the Papal fury, and resisted the might of his enemy to the end, then the lot of England would have been immeasurably worse."

The perspective of Mr. Allshorn's book is well judged. He has had to omit much. For instance, he does not touch upon the diplomatic relations with the Emperor John Vatatzes, which bore directly upon the conflict with Rome. But they would have encumbered his story, and it was probably judicious to pass them over. A few illustrations, chiefly portraits, add to the interest of the volume, but the author has omitted, except in one case, to say where they come from.

#### A LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

Egmore, Westgate-on-Sea.

MAY I draw attention to a remarkable literary coincidence (if it is nothing more) which hitherto has passed unnoticed? In Barham's collected works (Routledge, 1889) we find his well-known recipe for a salad:—

Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve  
Unwonted softness to the salad give;  
Of ardent mustard add a single spoon,  
Distrust the condiment which bites so soon;  
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault  
To add a double quantity of salt;  
Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,  
And once with vinegar procured from town;  
True flavour needs it, and your post begs  
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs;  
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,  
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;  
And lastly, on the flavoured compound toss  
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce;  
Then though green turtle fail, though venison's tough,  
And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,  
Serenely full, the epicure may say,  
"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day."

In the memoir of Sydney Smith (who died only three months before Barham) by his daughter, Lady Holland, we find him saying:

"But our forte in the culinary line is our salads: I pique myself on our salads. Saba always dresses them after my recipe. I have put it into verse. Taste it, and, if you like it, I will give it you. I was not aware how much it had contributed to my reputation, till I met Lady — at Bowood, who begged to be introduced to me, saying she had so long wished to know me. I was of course highly flattered, till she added, 'For, Mr. Smith, I have heard so much of your recipe for salads, that I was most anxious to obtain it from you.' Such and so various are the sources of fame."

To make this condiment, your post begs  
The pounded yellow of two hard-boiled eggs;  
Two boiled potatoes passed through kitchen sieve  
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;  
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,  
And, half-suspected, animate the whole;  
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,  
Distrust the condiment that bites so soon;  
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault  
To add a double quantity of salt;  
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca crown,  
And twice with vinegar procured from town;  
And lastly, o'er the flavoured compound toss  
A magic soupcon of anchovy sauce.  
Oh! green and glorious! Oh! herbaceous treat!  
'Twould tempt the dying anchoress to eat;  
Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul,  
And plunge his fingers in the salad-bowl.  
Serenely full, the epicure would say,  
"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day."

Two questions present themselves: Can the two *jeux d'esprit*, identical, or nearly so, in idea and expression, have come into being independently? If not, which of the two writers borrowed from the other? The man never lived with less need than Sydney Smith to draw upon others for his wit. Again, the fact that Barham's version is more condensed, and rather more carefully finished, may perhaps be regarded as evidence, to an extent, that the original conception was Sydney Smith's.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,  
Author of 'The New Dunciad.'

\*\* The recipe was discussed in *Notes and Queries* at 10 S. x. 74. One correspondent suggested that Abraham Hayward was the writer of the version quoted above from Barham's works.

#### BOOKS AND BOOK-PLATES.

ON Wednesday, May 22nd, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Col. E. A. Bulwer of East Dereham, Norfolk, and the collection of book-plates formed by the late Mr. C. W. Sherborn, the most important lots being the following: 111 Book-plates by Mr. E. D. French, 22s. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 12 vols., 1854-60, 23s. La Fontaine, *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1762, 25s. 10s. Daniell and Aytton, *Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*, 8 vols. in 4, 1814-25, 50s. 10s. The total of the sale was 1,638l. 5s. 0d.

*Stupor Mundi: the Life and Times of Frederick II., Emperor of the Romans, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, 1194-1250.*  
By Lionel Allshorn. (Martin Secker.)



## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Blunt (Rev. A. W. F.), FAITH AND THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2/ net.**

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A consideration of the proportionate weight to be attached to the respective authorities of Church and Bible, of the process by which the New Testament reached its present form, and the bearing of that process upon the question of the divine inspiration of the book. As a lucid and scholarly attempt to face the main problems arising out of the conclusions of modern Biblical scholarship, it should be widely appreciated by the "general reader" for whom it is intended.

**Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: METHODISM, by H. B. Workman, 1/ net.** Cambridge University Press

Principal Workman has maintained with considerable success the attitude of "the interested outsider" concerning Methodism. He is, of course, "spatius inclusus iniquis," and occasionally more "improving" than historical; but his outlook is broad, and his writing is always interesting. He tells us that England without the Methodist revival would have had a dangerous outbreak corresponding to the French Revolution. He does not often venture on such statements, which belong to the class of things difficult to prove, and, we might add, not generally believed.

**Crumpton (M. Natalie), LEAFLETS FROM ITALY, edited by Margaret L. C. Nicola, 6/ net.** Putnam's

Studious tastes and a sensitive piety have not enabled the author of these sketches to make any valuable contribution to our knowledge of Italy and its association with the early Christian Church. She seems overpowered by her materials, and in the attempt to decorate the framework of her narrative lapses too often into the commonplaces of ordinary rhetorical prose.

**Prayer Book Dictionary, edited by George Harford, Morley Stevenson, and J. W. Tyrer, with Preface by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, 25/ net.** Pitman

Contains articles by nearly 150 contributors, twenty-three of whom belong to the Diocese of Liverpool. The volume attempts to do for the Prayer Book what has been done for the Bible in various dictionaries. Freedom of expression has been accorded to each writer, and the bulky volume claims further to be comprehensive and up to date.

**Readings from the Bible and Apocrypha, selected and arranged by Edith Mary Ecroyd, 2/ net.** Frowde

We cannot profess much sympathy for the purpose of this collection. Neither "strength" nor "training" is needed now days to enable a person who desires to do so to discover the finest things in the Bible, and it takes little more time to read passages in their proper context than to read them disconnectedly in snippets.

**Welch (Rev. Adam C.), THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL UNDER THE KINGDOM: THE KERR LECTURES, delivered in the United Free Church College, Glasgow, during the Session 1911-12, 7/6 net.**

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

The object of the book is to trace the development of religious thought in Israel, through the various interactions of prophecy and the kingdom. The argument moves

somewhat slowly, though clearly and easily, and the writer has wisely relegated the discussion of difficulties of detail and opposing views to notes at the end of the volume.

**Willoughby (Frederick S.), THE SEVEN WORDS FROM THE CROSS AND THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS, 1/**

Stockton, Yorkshire Publishing Co.

The enthusiasm which characterizes the author's plea for a thorough acceptance of the supernatural in the Seven Sacraments leads him to indulge in some unrestrained language. Such a phrase as the "pandering-to-infidelity Deformation Movement" scarcely harmonizes with the occasion of its utterance, a Good Friday Three Hours' Service.

## Law.

**Library of Congress: GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF GERMANY, by Edwin M. Borchard.**

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

**Pollock (Sir Frederick), THE GENIUS OF THE COMMON LAW, 6/6 net.**

New York, Columbia University Press  
Columbia University is to be congratulated on its enterprise in borrowing our learned men, and its good fortune in finding Sir Frederick Pollock in his happiest vein. His lectures on 'Our Lady the Common Law' resolve themselves into a spirited defence of the goddess, and an appreciation of her struggles with formalism from within and interference from without, her alliances and adaptations, her vitality and her graces. Nor is the book any the less a sound statement of principles because the author is a lover as well as a subject of his deity. He writes, moreover, with a pleasant allusiveness which discloses vistas of learning without obtruding them upon our view, and with a fancy as light as is seemingly in one who is at the same time a lawyer, a political thinker, and a philosopher.

## Poetry.

**Burr (F. Bonham), THE STRUMMINGS OF A LYRE, 1/ net.** Fifield

Mr. Burr is a merry rhymester, and plays with words and similes with imperturbable éclat. He effervesces with volatile jingles, and has many an agreeable pleasantry at the expense of all and sundry. In his serious attempts he is less inspiring. His parody of Poe's 'Annabel Lee' is an exceedingly clever *jeu d'esprit*.

**Klein (Augusta), THE HIDDEN DOOR: A MONOLOGUE, 1/6** Elkin Mathews

This little work is a short allegory in blank verse, which seems to us pedestrian and somewhat obscure.

**Pickering (James E.), THE CAP OF CARE, 1/ net.** Fifield

A rhymed, decasyllabic adaptation of one of Boccaccio's tales, told with much suppleness and charm of rhythm. Mr. Pickering has already shown elegance and delicacy, and his new venture cannot but enhance his reputation. Always effortless, rounded, and harmonious, his verse is never trivial. It is starred throughout with gay, tender, and whimsical fancies. Some of the lyrics are delightfully fresh and spontaneous melodies. Mr. Pickering's metrical faculties are as deft and cunning as those of any one now writing verse.

**Roberts (E. Cecil), "THE TRENT": A RECORD OF FRIENDSHIP, 6d.**

Nottingham, Needham

This record of friendship and wandering on Oxford waters is without much tragic or poetic merit, but is endowed with a tranquil

and amiable spirit which makes it agreeable reading. It is one of those many poetic attempts which are genuinely conceived, but meagrely executed.

**Rubá'iyát of 'Umar Khayyam, Second Edition (London, 1898, B. Quaritch), edited by Edward Heron-Allen, 5/ net.**

Duckworth

A reissue in the Crown Library of an examination into FitzGerald's second edition of the 'Rubá'iy-yát.' Each quatrain is accompanied by a commentary upon the text; and there is an Introduction, besides extensive bibliographical references.

**Stocker (R. Dimsdale), ILLUSIONS AND IDEALS, 1/ net.** Elkin Mathews

The poems in this collection are dull, and never rise above the commonplace. Most of what is in them has already been said several times, and by men of superior calibre.

**Webb (A. Pelham), SONNETS, 1/ net.** Fifield

Mr. Webb's sonnets are mystical in character and steeped in opulent imagery. He is curiously fertile in imaginative suggestion, packing his metaphors and analogies into too small a compass, so that his verse is prone to become slow-gaited and heavy. The manufacture of conceits is also too evident. But he can diffuse a thick, richly scented atmosphere with unusual skill, and has an occasionally authentic inspiration. As a word-painter of feeling and dexterity, he possesses great merit. He should, however, avoid splashing on his colours recklessly.

## Bibliography.

**Book-Prices Current: A BI-MONTHLY RECORD OF THE PRICES AT WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SOLD AT AUCTION, Vol. XXVI. Part III., 25/6 annually.**

Elloit Stock

**Library of Congress: SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL, 15c.**

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

There are close upon 800 references in this excellent bibliography, some fifty of which refer to the United Kingdom. It is interesting to note that the American literature in support of the Referendum appears to be of greater bulk than that against it, while the dates indicate that, on the whole, it has found opposition before, and support after, its adoption by the various States.

**Taunton Public Library, ALPHABETICAL, SUBJECT, DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, Fourth Supplement to the Catalogue of 1906, 2d.**

## History and Biography.

**American Historical Review, April, 18.**

Macmillan

**Bagot (Richard), THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY, 2/6 net.** Mills & Boon

No other English writer of this generation has so successfully bridged the gulf that separates the Anglo-Saxon from the Italian as Mr. Bagot, and in this interesting little book, which is appearing in Italian as well as English, he proposes to give the man in the street some account of the actual Italian of to-day. He pleads for "a wider and less superficial attitude towards Italy than the sentimental and somewhat flabby regard for Italian pretty things and Italian pretty manners and faces," and he has dwelt rather upon the best characteristics of Italians than upon their defects. He sets to work to remove a number of popular prejudices. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the poverty of the peasants. In the mountain districts they

are poor, but in Tuscany most of them are prosperous; and the breaking-up of many large estates, which has often freed the land from owners who had little sense of responsibility, has greatly increased the number of well-to-do peasant-proprietors. Nor are they dirty and ill-dressed. Mr. Bagot rightly protests against the idea that the Italian is idle and a poor physical specimen. Yet he is not, we believe, instinctively respected by the negro in America, like a German or an Anglo-Saxon. Gambling is one of his worst failings, and we think that the harm done through the official encouragement of this vice by the weekly State lottery is here underrated. In Naples it is a source of endless misery.

Much of the material in this volume will be familiar to readers of the excellent 'My Italian Year,' but it would be well worth perusal were it only for the account of the attitude of the average Italian of all classes towards his Church and his religion. Cynical and even sceptical by nature, he will abuse the priests, laugh at the ceremonies, deny the dogmas, yet cherish the profoundest respect for the Church as a great national institution. He will conscientiously conform to it, and leave to the priests all questions of dogma, which seem to him matters of secondary importance, and hardly worth discussing. This practical attitude makes it improbable that Modernism will ever obtain any real hold in the country. A sceptical peasant will pay a high price to a priest (whom he abuses for accepting it) for a good position in the procession in honour of a local, miracle-working Madonna whose fame brings profit to the district, and will be proud to have a son a priest. Yet Mr. Bagot declares there can be no doubt that, whereas Anglo-Saxons and Teutons, if deprived of their faith, may remain good citizens, this is far from being the case with Italians, unless they have been unusually highly educated.

At last the old inter-provincial feeling seems to be rapidly breaking down, thanks to the spread of education and the sending of conscripts from the north to the south, and vice versa. Mr. Bagot even tells us that a genuine Italian language, spoken throughout the peninsula, will have superseded the dialects in another fifty years, though this point needs some reservation, so far, at least, as the South is concerned.

**Caius (John), M.D., Second Founder of Gonville and Caius College, and Master of the College 1559-73, Works of,** with a Memoir of his Life by John Venn, edited by E. S. Roberts, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press  
Edited by the Master of Caius in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary in 1910 of the birth of John Caius. Dr. Venn has revised and added to his biography of the second great founder of the college in his history of it. The curious works of Caius, with a translation of his 'De Canibus Britannis,' complete the volume, which is a worthy tribute to the Cambridge Doctor. There are learned notes by Dr. M. R. James, and excellent illustrations—e.g., of Caius's monument and the three famous gates of the college.

**Dickson Manuscripts:** BEING DIARIES, LETTERS, MAPS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, WITH VARIOUS OTHER PAPERS, OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER DICKSON, presented to the Royal Regiment of Artillery by his Son, the late General Sir Collingwood Dickson: Series C. From 1809 to 1818: Chap. VII. (July 1 to September 30, 1813), 2/6

Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution

**Green (Thomas Hill), FOUR LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION,** with an Introductory Note by Kenneth Bell, 1/ net. Longmans

We know no better illustration of Seeley's dictum that "history without political science is without fruit" than these lectures of T. H. Green. He certainly differed from the orthodox historian in being neither a professional narrator nor a specialist in evidence, but his theoretic interests give a peculiar value to his study of a period when political theory was a vital element in practical politics. Vane, Harrison the Fifth-Monarchy Man, and Lilburne the Leveller are at least as important as the Battle of Marston Moor. The lectures are reprinted from the Works of T. H. Green, Vol. III.

**Guildhall (The) of the City of London,** together with a Short Account of its Historic Associations and the Municipal Work carried on therein, compiled by Sir John James Baddeley, 6d. Fisher Revised edition.

**Liverpool Vestry Books, 1681-1834,** edited by Henry Peet: Vol. I., 1681-1799, 15/ Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable

The suggestion which Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb made in their 'English Local Government,' that the Liverpool Vestry Books should be printed, is being carried out by the School of Local History and Records of the University of Liverpool, and the first volume, covering the period 1681-1799, is now issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb describe the Liverpool Vestry as by far the most remarkable example of its kind to be found in the kingdom, and devote much space to a discussion of its constitution and methods, so that the Local School is probably well advised in selecting this group of records as one of its first publications.

The Introduction to the present volume deals in an able manner with the main features of the records, giving a sketch of the development of the Poor Law authority in Liverpool. The transcript has evidently been very carefully prepared; but, until an index is available (which is promised with the second and concluding volume), the aspect of the text may dismay all but the most enthusiastic students.

**People's Books: JULIUS CÆSAR, SOLDIER, STATESMAN, EMPEROR,** by Hilary Hardinge; FRANCIS BACON, by Prof. A. R. Skemp, 6d. net each. Jack

The difficulties of compression which are severely felt in the attempt to give a fair account of a whole science in 100 pages or less are not so evident in brief sketches of biography. Mr. Hardinge has, on the whole, done well with Julius Cæsar, who now, perhaps, gets a more just estimate of his achievements than was prevalent twenty years since. We think the author might have given some general idea of the powers and position of the Senate, for which there is more to be said than is supposed. Cæsar's hold of supreme power after he had crossed the Rubicon is highly praised, and he did achieve wonders; but he was hardly a prophet. Probably he was, like Napoleon, a man of such transcendent ability that his solution of constitutional difficulties, whatever his motives, was the only one possible at the time. Mr. Hardinge writes a lively style, including such phrases as "Here swung the democratic leg," and he evidently knows his period well. We should have added Froude's 'Cæsar' to the bibliography.

Prof. Skemp has made an excellent little book out of one of the least attractive of

the world's great men. His writing is both lucid and pointed, and he shows good judgment in weighing the motives and excuses, successes and disappointments, which make up so large a part of the record.

**Scott (Charles Newton), THE AGE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE: A SKETCH OF THE PERIOD OF EUROPEAN REVIVAL WHICH CLAIMS AMONG ITS REPRESENTATIVES GOETHE, PRUDHON, GAINSBOROUGH, AND MOZART.** New York, Scribner's Sons; London, Leadenhall Press

Third edition, revised.

**Shelley (Frances, Lady), Diary of, 1787-1817,** edited by her Grandson, Richard Edgumbe, 10/6 net. John Murray

Clearly Lady Shelley must, in real life, have been a charming woman, beautiful, gay, spirited, and sensible; even from the disadvantageous angle of a diary, which reflects ungracefulness upon any record of personal triumphs, we see how natural it was that aristocratic circles should make her their centre, and that the Duke of Wellington should delight in her society. Her times and her surroundings give interest to her journal, although she had neither a good style nor the gift of drawing character. Only by acts does she reveal her own; but an heiress who, defying counsel, marries the man against whom every friend warns her, and thereafter makes life happy both for herself and him, does not need the interpretation of words. Her baldly eloquent narrative of her early years reads like the scenario of a Thackeray novel, and the lovely, disreputable aunt, rouged and unrepentant, in the background, fills in the picture appropriately. In short, the Diary is a valuable document, and we hope that there may be more of it to come.

**Vincent (John Martin), HISTORICAL RESEARCH, AN OUTLINE OF THEORY AND PRACTICE,** 7/6 net. New York, Holt; London, Bell

Prof. Vincent of the Johns Hopkins University has written this outline of a large and difficult subject expressly for "the advanced student who is about to enter the field of research, either as a profession or as a serious avocation." To this class of readers the book may be useful. His analysis of various kinds of historical evidence is not so stimulating as the late Mr. H. B. George's little book, but it is well thought out and illustrated with typical examples, such as the pseudo-Ingulf, the William Tell legend, and the St. Ursula myth. His chapter on 'The Newspaper as the Source of History' is specially designed for American historians, who have to make large use of newspaper evidence; but it is not without value for English students, because Prof. Vincent distinguishes between the useful and the trivial, from an historic standpoint, in the modern newspaper. His remark that "in modern newspaper life it may sometimes be found that silence is agreed upon" is noteworthy and true; the silence of the press is sometimes as misleading as the silence of mediæval chronicles. Prof. Vincent makes two odd blunders on one page in saying that the forger Simonides put forward "most extraordinary manuscripts on Egyptian history," whereas his reputed finds included an early MS. of St. Matthew and a Homer; and, further, in saying that 'An Englishman in Paris' purported to be the memoirs of "Sir William Wallace, at one time English ambassador in France." It was Sir Richard Wallace, who was not in the diplomatic service, on whom the book was unwarrantably fathered. The text has far too many misprints, including "Guaciaciadim" for Guicciardini,



**Wade (C. E.), JOHN PYM, 7/6 net.** Pitman  
A study of the great Parliamentarian  
and his times: able and interesting, but  
generally antagonistic in tone.

### Geography and Travel.

**Jackson (F. Hamilton), RAMBLES IN THE  
PYRENEES AND THE ADJACENT DIS-  
TRICTS: GASCONY, PAYS DE FOIX, AND  
ROUSSILLON, 21/ net.** John Murray

Mr. Jackson tells us that in planning his book he thought some sort of connexion between the places described could be found in the circuit of the railway from Bordeaux to Bayonne, and round by way of Perpignan to Toulouse, thus returning to his starting-point, and making occasional excursions from these lines. He takes us to little places like St. Macaire, St. Sever, Sauveterre de Béarn, Orthez, Hagetmau, Foix, Alet, Elne, Béziers, Auch, and Moissac, as well as to many places better known to English travellers. But of the Pyrenees themselves, which form the main part of his title, he says nothing, and in his company we only see the mountains from a distance. Mr. Jackson's book is devoted to churches and church architecture, and on his special subject no more competent guide could be wished. He must be congratulated on the beauty of his drawings, and on the excellence of the photographs by Mr. Ashton. One photograph of Carcassonne clearly shows the damage done by modern restoration in France, of which our author speaks feelingly more than once. There are one or two trifling misprints in the text, and the index is incomplete; but a useful map makes up for these defects, and all who care for the churches of France will be glad to have Mr. Jackson's valuable work.

**Switzerland: a Practical Guide, 3/ net.**  
Berlin, Goldschmidt;  
London, Williams & Norgate  
Second edition, with seven maps.

### Folk-lore.

**Thurston (Edgar), OMENS AND SUPERSTI-  
TIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA, 12/6**

Fisher Unwin

Mr. Thurston's severely businesslike notes on the magico-religious phenomena of Southern India may be "caviare to the general," but for the anthropologist they provide material of the greatest importance. Of course, the recorded observations differ greatly in value. Many of them are the fruit of the author's own wanderings about the region in question—a matter of some 182,000 square miles, with a population of 47,800,000—whilst the rest are excerpted from more or less inaccessible printed sources, such as official reports. We would venture to suggest that, to render the information of the fullest utility to social anthropology, which is becoming more precise and critical every day, there should, as far as possible, be given with each piece of evidence a circumstantial statement of the conditions under which it was obtained. The most interesting chapter, perhaps, is the one relating to the former human sacrifices of the Khonds. Mr. Thurston, who was at one time Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, records that some veteran Khonds who, in 1906, came across at the Museum a relic of their barbarous custom in the shape of the Meriah sacrifice-post, became wildly excited. This and many other objects illustrative of superstitions bygone or still prevailing are figured in the excellent photographs that accompany the text.

### Education.

**Fletcher (C. R. L.), TEACHER'S COMPANION  
TO A SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND BY  
C. R. L. FLETCHER AND RUDYARD  
KIPLING, 1/ net.**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Companion contains many explanatory and critical notes, with references to the works of standard writers on the various periods.

**Guest (George), ANIMAL LIFE LESSONS, A  
MANUAL FOR TEACHERS; and Wigley  
(Mary Agnes), LITTLE LESSONS ABOUT  
ANIMALS, FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS  
IN JUNIOR CLASSES.** Bell

In each of these manuals for children, respect and consideration for animals are inculcated as of primary importance for understanding them. In the first, the observations and instructions are full of sanity, and the knowledge in it is the fruit of wisdom. The second is intended for children under 12 years of age, and is still more avowedly propagandist and humanitarian. The habits of animals and of children in relation to them are closely studied, and many salutary lessons advised. Both these books deserve recommendation.

**Phillips Exeter Academy Bulletin, March.**  
Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy

### Philology.

**Madan (G. S.), HERODOTUS AT ETON.**  
Eton College, Spottiswoode & Co.

An exercise "Sent up for Play" which adapts the Greek of Herodotus to modern conditions of Eton life. The idea is not new, but is carried out with ingenuity and spirit, and at considerable length.

**Marlborough's Travellers' Practical Manual  
of Conversation in Four Languages:  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND  
ITALIAN, 1/**  
Third edition, revised.

### School-Books.

**Baker (W. M.), THE CALCULUS FOR BEGIN-  
NERS, 3/** Bell

A thoroughly practical guide to the easier parts of the Calculus, which assumes little and leads to a great deal, for instance, its application to the laws of motion. The printing of the answers on perforated pages, which may be detached by the teacher if thought necessary, is an ingenious innovation. In the Cambridge Mathematical Series.

**Dell (J. A.), THE GATEWAYS OF KNOWLEDGE:  
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE  
SENSES, 2/6**

Cambridge University Press

This is a collection of exercises and experiments with simple apparatus, arranged by the author for the purpose of teaching pupils the correct methods of observation to be followed in order to acquire the maximum of knowledge. The scheme presented cannot fail to train the five senses, and teachers will find in it many useful hints for the classroom. In the Cambridge Nature Study Series.

**Morton (T. S.), LEGENDS OF GODS AND  
HEROES, A FIRST LATIN READER, 1/6**

A collection of the favourite stories of mythology rendered in simple Latin, and published in attractive style. They form a good introduction to Latin translation for those who have acquired the accidence of the language. The notes on translation are just what beginners require. There are numerous illustrations and a full vocabulary. One of Macmillan's Elementary Classics.

### Juvenile.

**Hunt (C. Ashley), JIMMIE; OR, DOWNS AND  
UPS.**

A story for boys written in a style which is calculated to depress rather than elevate the minds of its intended readers.

### Fiction.

**Gaunt (Mary), THE UNCOUNTED COST, 1/ net.**  
Werner Laurie

New edition.

**Gibbon (Perceval), THE ADVENTURES OF  
MISS GREGORY, 6/** Dent

This redoubtable spinster of mature years would, a generation or so ago, have been classed as a "superfluous" woman; to-day she rejoices in a career and testifies in her own person to the prevalence of humanity over sex. We could have spared the emphasis so constantly laid on her blue blood and consequent commanding manners, but her doings and personality are of the material of which good fiction is made. The choice of so unconventional a type as the pivot of his book is much to the author's credit—she links the different "adventures," and animates them all with a strong, healthy optimism.

**Hardy (Thomas), JUDE THE OBSCURE; and  
THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE, 7/6 net**  
each. Macmillan

In this new edition of 'Jude the Obscure' there is a postscript to the earlier preface in which Mr. Hardy animadverts with wise and gentle irony upon the furore of antagonism which this sombre book, on its publication, created. He gives an entertaining account of the lengths that his detractors thought fit to go. "Artistic effort," he says, "always pays heavily for finding its tragedies in the forced adaptation of human instincts to rusty and irksome moulds that do not fit them." Happily, that was sixteen years ago, and the passage of years has eradicated the bitter animosity of all except the most unenlightened and unimaginative of readers. There are also a few lines of postscript to 'The Return of the Native' concerning the topography of Egdon Heath. The two volumes are the third and fourth of the fine new series which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing as the Wessex Edition. The frontispieces are respectively of Christminster (Oxford) and Egdon Heath. Two more volumes—'The Mayor of Casterbridge' and 'The Woodlanders'—will appear this month.

**Hewlett (Maurice), HALFWAY HOUSE; and  
NEW CANTERBURY TALES, 2/ net each.** Macmillan

The 'Halfway House' is a "comedy of degrees," and the 'New Canterbury Tales' a volume of excellent short stories, though hardly of the subtlety of the 'Little Novels of Italy.' Eight volumes of this series have now been issued. The printing and design are superior to those of the average six-shilling novel.

**Long's Sixpenny Net Cloth Novels: HYPO-  
CRITES AND SINNERS, by Violet Twee-  
dale; and THE SILENT HOUSE, by  
Fergus Hume.**

Both these stories have the elements of popularity, but neither is a model of composition.

**Lurgan (Lester), A MESSAGE FROM MARS, 3/6**  
Greening

Differs but little from the popular, if somewhat sentimental play by Richard Ganthony upon which it is founded. As we have remarked before, this type of play

loses much of its interest by being "written up" as a novel. In this one particularly we miss the inimitable Hawtrey, who contributed so much to the success of the play.

**Matthews (Brander), VISTAS OF NEW YORK,** 5/net. Harper

These short stories are of the conventionalized standard of magazine literature. They abound in sentiment, and the details of everyday life are described with a precision which illustrates their insignificance more emphatically than the author seems to intend.

**Middleton (Richard), THE GHOST SHIP, AND OTHER STORIES,** 5/net. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Arthur Machen in his Preface very happily and truly explains, by two quotations from the book itself, what quality it is in these fugitive papers of the late Richard Middleton which makes it worth while to collect and republish them. They have caught the secret which makes London London, and no mere assemblage of houses—all the several details of experience, impression, thought, and phrase which go to make them up have "passed into the crucible, and come forth changed and fused." Indeed, they provoke to metaphor. To read them gives one the same kind of pleasure as to look at the cushions of green where plants are coming up in a summer border: not a dead leaf or a dead cell anywhere, and one can all but feel the life pushing upwards and outwards in them. This is to acknowledge the presence of exceptional power.

Half the sketches have to do with children: strange little dreamers, cruelly bruised already against the hardness of reality; or else normal little souls mystified by death or by tragedies in the life of the "grown-ups" belonging to them. The other half have to do with death or failure, or with divers futilities of egoism, the most cheerful being the one exception, the fantastic 'Ghost Ship,' which gives its title to the volume. Strong and vivacious as we feel the writer's genius to be, we thus have it actually exercised only within narrow limits—in a region, too, where the effect of strength can be produced at least expense, nothing being so cheap as gloom.

**Nicholson (Meredith), A HOOSIER CHRONICLE,** 6/ Constable

'A Hoosier Chronicle' stands out as exceptional among modern novels written in English by the mere fact of not being amorphous. Like the higher animals or a well-made pattern, it has a backbone; and the coherence that comes of a proper construction imparts interest even to the intrigues of American local politics. Moreover, the book is totally free from sentimentality; and the author's resolute sincerity gives depth and originality to a situation that has been falsified again and again. If the character-drawing, which is honest, but a trifle commonplace, and the style, which, though laudably unpretentious, is undistinguished, were on the level of the composition and the emotional perception, this would be a very fine story.

**Simpson (Katharine), THE FUGITIVE YEARS,** 6/ Long

The author's style is weak, and her story does not succeed in attracting our interest. Moreover, the characters themselves do not invite sympathy: the hero is a self-centred prig, and the heroine little better.

**Stodart-Walker (A.), THE WELL-INTENTIONED,** 6/ Melrose

Mr. Stodart-Walker makes it difficult for us to appraise his work justly. After having enjoyed pages of witty, and even brilliant,

dialogue, we are confronted with passages which seem to be written merely for effect. Again, his ingenuity in construction is hardly equalled by his capacity for handling his situations—indeed, in tense moments he tends to become melodramatic. The story itself—that of an unhappy marriage with complications—might have been cut down and made considerably less involved without loss of interest.

### General.

**Agenda Club, REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL,** May, 1912. 28, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Allsopp (Henry), AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY,** 2/ Bell

Mr. Allsopp should have more confidence in the mental calibre of the "young men and women of all classes" for whom this book is intended. Although the work is clear and presents the salient points, its language is too childish. It is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and will probably be of more use as a school reading-book than as a history primer.

**Bainbridge (Oliver), PEACE,** 6d. net. Drane

Mr. Bainbridge in this booklet repeats with force and eloquence the arguments as to the economic futility and the moral barbarity of war, and has brought together some valuable quotations. The description of an engagement in modern warfare, given in the words of an eyewitness, is vivid and realistic. But records of the horrors of war never have induced men to desire peace.

The author does not indulge in uncompromising condemnation of the wars of the past, but his contention is that "war has served its time. Its offices are no longer needed." He is probably nearer the mark when he says, "All the nations of the world talk about Peace, but they can't hear what each other is saying for the sounds of hammers with which men are beating cruisers and battleships together," than when he declares with enthusiasm that the "long deferred age of war's cessation, bloodshed's end, of universal peace and goodwill, has dawned at last."

Among peace heroes he includes the Tsar, who, he states, "is consistently and persistently on the side of Peace." Mr. Bainbridge may be reminded that national peace and contentment are not only an essential preliminary of international goodwill, but in themselves of more immediate importance. In the concluding pages there is a useful summary of recent arbitration cases, showing how pacific measures have repeatedly settled in a cool, judicial atmosphere disputes which in a hot moment of impulse would in former times have led to the declaration of war. The publication is useful rather than inspiring.

**Barlow (Harry), THE RATEPAYERS' GUIDE TO THE RATING OF HOUSES AND SHOPS (OUTSIDE THE METROPOLIS),** 1/6 Drane

A booklet which should be of assistance to perplexed ratepayers, although it cannot claim to be comprehensive enough for extensive application.

**Blue Book (The), Vol. I. No. 1,** May, 1/net.

Oxford, 6 and 7, Cornmarket Street  
A new journal of excellent, if somewhat self-conscious seriousness, conducted by Oxford undergraduates, and to be published every two months. The opening number treats miscellaneous topics: an appeal for the realization of Disraeli's political ideals—Mr. Henry James—Mr. Gordon Craig's art. It has a short play, short essays, and some verse. An atmosphere of the *fauz bon* is a little in evidence.

**Borthwick (Margaret J.), THE BOOK OF THE WHITE BUTTERFLIES,** 1/6 net.

Elkin Mathews  
This miscellany of prose and verse is invested with a gentle, unobtrusive sentimentalism which, if the author fails to realize them, is a criterion of her good intentions. Her subjective tone is commonplace, but the purely descriptive portions are sometimes melodious. She is blind to the demands of artistic selection. She does not offer us "words set in delightful proportion."

**Brontë Society Publications, Part XXII: TRANSACTIONS, containing Report of Proceedings at Keighley, a Paper read before the Society, and the Eighteenth Annual Report.**

Southgate, Bradford & Field

**Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: THE TROUBADOURS,** by H. J. Chaytor; **THE BALLAD IN LITERATURE,** by T. F. Henderson; **LIFE IN THE MEDIAEVAL UNIVERSITY,** by R. S. Rait, 1/net each. Cambridge University Press

Mr. Chaytor and Mr. Henderson are both capable writers with special knowledge of their subjects, and they cover the ground as well as can be expected in the allotted space. The former has to leave some details and words unexplained—e.g., "Minne" and "Adoptionism"—which are likely to puzzle the ordinary reader. Mr. Henderson has a bias in favour of Scottish ballads, which is, perhaps, not of importance, and the points with which he has to deal largely depend on questions whether this or that ballad is effective as art—on which opinions may differ. His chapter on 'Origin and Authorship' is mainly an argument with Profs. Child, Kittredge, and Gummere concerning their views, in which he scores points, but does not give us much that is solid to go upon. Perhaps there is really not much available. The little book is neatly and clearly written.

Mr. Rait depends obviously for much of his matter on Dr. Rashdall's mediæval studies, but he has managed to produce a careful summary, not lacking lively touches. The space allotted to discipline seems somewhat excessive.

**Celtic Review,** May, 2/6 net.

Edinburgh, Hodge; London, Nutt  
An interesting and scholarly number. The Gaelic version of the 'Thebaid' of Statius is continued, with an English translation. An account of the controversy between Ewen MacLachlan and Inverness Academy is given, and there is a second instalment of the erudite and sympathetic article 'The Literature of the Scottish Gael.'

**Fox (Frank), PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC,** 7/6 net. Williams & Norgate

In this book the Pacific is called, in a vague but intelligible phrase, "the ocean of the future." What appears to the author its supreme problem is thus stated:—

"On [its] bosom.....will be decided, in peace or in war, the next great struggle of civilization, which will give as its prize the Supremacy of the World. Shall it go to the White Race or to the Yellow Race? If to the White Race, will it be under the British flag, or the flag of the United States, or of some other nation?"

The author expresses his views lucidly and on sensible lines; he is no alarmist with regard to the "Yellow Peril," but holds, on the contrary, that the future of the Pacific is with the White Races. The first sixteen chapters deal with the present position of affairs, and with the nations and races involved on either side of the ocean; the last four, beginning with one on the Panama Canal, endeavour to arrive at some forecast of the future. He considers that at this



moment the British Empire holds an enormous strategic superiority over any other Power in the Pacific; but in this position there are weak spots, as "the absence of a Mid-Pacific fortress, and the emptiness of the Northern Territory of Australia." On the other hand, in certain contingencies the ocean might become "an American lake," but only after a mighty contest with the Yellow Races and another "fratricidal struggle," in which the British possessions would be subdued. The author recommends what he calls "an Anglo-Celtic union," viz., that the two Powers, neither of which could succeed without the other, should agree to act in concert; and that, before the opening of the Canal, an informal conference should be held between the United States, Great Britain, and those members of the Empire which have interests in the Pacific. Some sensible remarks on the future of Latin-America, and on the diplomatic methods of British and American negotiators, deserve careful consideration by our statesmen. An excellent map of the Pacific, with its principal routes and coaling-stations, accompanies the volume.

**Hamilton (Cosmo), IMPERTINENT REFLECTIONS, 6/** Stanley Paul

Many of Mr. Hamilton's "reflections" are cheap and jejune enough; the sketches and parodies of the manners and journalism of to-day are rather cloying when collected. Here and there we find an amusing chapter—the author's impressions "behind the scenes" are full of insight—but on the whole the good places are few and far between. The 'Reflections' are fifty-two in number, and they could have been cut down to half that number with advantage.

**Johnston (Charles), WHY THE WORLD LAUGHS, 6/ net.** Harpers

"Wit," says the author, "is laughing at a man; humour is laughing with him." It was a happy thought which prompted Mr. Johnston to collect the various forms of wit and humour by which the many peoples of the world are moved to merriment, and to set them before us for comparison—a task which requires the collector himself to be of a genial temperament. He steers us deftly through the "gentle gales of Persian jests" to Molière and Daudet, Shakespeare and Dickens. The Persian humour is, it seems, repartee:—

"A blind man was passing along the roadway in the darkness of the night, with a jar on his shoulder and a lit lamp in his hand. A meddlesome fellow met him, who cried out, 'O fool, since day and night are alike to thee, what use hast thou of this lamp?' But the blind man laughed, and answered him, 'This lamp is not for me, nor to guide these blind eyes of mine. It is for ignorant fools like thee, that they may not knock against me and break my jar.'"

Perhaps one of the most charming chapters is devoted to the Japanese, whose humour is delightfully naive and encrusted with age. There is, as the author remarks, much salt in some of their sayings:—

"Very detestable is the snoring of a man whom you are trying to conceal and who has gone to sleep in a place where he has no business."

Mr. Johnston's chapter on American humour is an essay on his country's humorous literature. He gives Mark Twain the place of honour, and claims with some justice that American humour first discovered the child for purposes of literature; he acknowledges, however, that Budge and Toddy and Tom Sawyer have no sisters, and pays a generous tribute to Alice in Wonderland as "perhaps the high-water mark among little girls in literature."

Space forbids more than a glimpse at the many nationalities of which he treats, but

we may remark, in passing, that to us he scarcely seems to do justice to English humour. While we cannot cavil at our representatives—Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Dickens—it strikes us as curious that modern humour should be entirely neglected. Some of the Scottish examples are far from new, but Ireland is fair game for the raconteur. Mr. Johnston is of opinion that

"the essence of Irish humour consists in the fact that it is not humorous at all, but simply the shortest and best way of saying something, attained by an inherent genius for feeling and thinking two things at once."

The Hebrews are not forgotten, and some of King Solomon's unofficial examples of wisdom are recounted.

Some of the author's allusions to modern America are lost on us, and the description of Robert Burns as "a profane and vain babbler" is ridiculous. The book abounds in entertaining pleantries.

**Mathews (Shailer), SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN THE CHURCHES, 2/ net.**

Illinois, University of Chicago Press  
London, Cambridge University Press

The need for the application of the principles of scientific management in the Churches is one which bears emphasizing here as well as in the States, whence this booklet emanates. It would have been interesting to have set forth exactly what opportunities are available there for those who desire, by training, to escape the pitfall of inefficient service.

**Milton's Areopagitica; and Shakespeare's Tragical History of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Parts of the New Place Edition de Luxe, edited by Sydney Humphries.** Black

The first of these volumes is sold for the benefit of the London Library; the second for that of the Shakespeare National Theatre. Both are handsomely bound with heraldic designs on the cover, and printed on fine paper. Each page in the 'Hamlet' is enclosed in a black line, and the names of the characters are similarly treated. The type is occasionally a little lacking in straightness of setting, but otherwise very agreeable to read, the exceptionally tall page, being well spaced out. Mr. Humphries adds some notes of his own concerning 'Hamlet,' and care has evidently been taken in the preparation of the text. Milton's discourse, lacking the black lines and having a larger type, exceeds in effect the 'Hamlet,' but both are covetable possessions, and advantage has been taken of unsold copies to make some corrections and improvements.

**Modern Business Practice: A COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL GUIDE AND WORK OF REFERENCE FOR OFFICE, WAREHOUSE, EXCHANGE, AND MARKET, Vol. III.** Gresham Publishing Co.

The third volume of this encyclopædia is less general than the second, and therefore more useful. The analysis of Britain's place in foreign markets is completed; articles by Mr. Chiozza Money and Lord Furness, on the relation of coal to our prosperity, and the commercial future of Britain, follow; and the book concludes with a clear and well-indexed summary of the law of contract, agency, partnership, sale and hire, and other legal matters closely connected with business. On the whole, the signed work of the specialists mentioned on the title-page appears to fall below the standard of the other contributions. We may except from this Mr. A. E. Cave's note on Municipal Trading. Sir Thomas Lipton's hints on building up a business do not rise above the level of Samuel Smiles.

**People's Books: A DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS, by Austin K. Gray, 6d. net each.** Jack

Mr. Gray's Preface shows that he has a good grasp of his subject, and his matter is well arranged in a type small enough to include a good deal. Even so, he gives, for instance, but nine words under J, and he really has not room for the explanations which seem to us necessary for a profitable use of his book by those uninitiated in English, a vast class nowadays. Synonyms are tricky things to play with. The book does at least give derivations of words, which is a great point in its favour.

**Treasury (A) of Prose and Poetry for Learning by Heart, selected by Amy Barter, Books I.-VI., 5d. each.** Harrap

In spite of the gaudiness of the covers and the excess of material, this anthology is chosen with care and skill. Its catholicity does not extend over the boundary of sterling literary merit, but the collector has ranged extensively in her search. If we have a fault to find, it is that there is a slight tendency to emphasize a doctrinaire attitude towards life. Such an undertaking requires good prose and good poetry rather than good counsel.

**Walling (William English), SOCIALISM AS IT IS: A SURVEY OF THE WORLD-WIDE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.** Macmillan

The author has seriously handicapped himself in his effort to gain a large reading public by over-dogmatic assertion, ill-constructed sentences, and making it necessary to turn over 400 pages to find references.

### Pamphlets.

**Brailsford (H. N.), THE FRUITS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIANCE, 1d.**

Anglo-Russian Committee  
Mr. Brailsford's pamphlet would make an admirable model for a series of booklets dealing with foreign questions. It gives succinctly, and with force and lucidity, the story of the British *entente* with the Russian Government.

**Dawkins (Hon. Prof. W. Boyd), THE ANCIENT SOURCES OF THE ENDOWMENTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 3d. net.** Sherratt & Hughes

A pamphlet written to advance the view, supported by documentary evidence, that endowments grew, both in England and Wales, from private benevolence for special and local purposes. The author states that he could not discover evidence that they were given by the State or for the good of the general public, as is contended by those who advocate disendowment.

### FOREIGN. General.

**Mercure de France, 1fr. 25 net.**

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé  
Among the many articles of interest to English readers in the current number of this periodical is an appreciation of Granville Barker and his work. That transcendental phenomenon Jeanne d'Arc is the subject of two important publications reviewed; and a work which avowedly owes much to Mr. Wilfrid Ward's 'Life of Newman,' 'Newman Catholique,' by Thureau-Dangin, a study of the long years when the great intellectual was under a cloud, receives warm commendation. Classical scholars will find strong support from the author of 'Les Humanités et les Ingénieurs,' who exposes the widespread discontent which the aristocracy of industry feel with regard to so-called modern education, and supports on practical grounds the ancient method—Greek and Latin included.

## Literary Gossip.

DR. R. Y. TYRRELL has a delightful article in the June *Nineteenth Century* on 'Metrical Versions of Horace's Odes,' considered from the literary point of view. He puts side by side various renderings of famous passages and phrases, and spends some time in demolishing Gladstone's translations which were "welcomed with eulogy quite undeserved by the English Press." Like our reviewer in 1894, Dr. Tyrrell has no difficulty in showing the weakness of the Right Honourable versifier, and applauds—justly, we think—the merits of Conington as the most successful seeker after the impossible.

We hope he may be able to deal in another article with freer versions or paraphrases of Horace, such as that of 'Fortuna læto' by Dryden which was a favourite with Thackeray.

THE SPANISH ACADEMY OF LETTERS has recently faced a problem similar to that which confronted French men of science in the candidature of Madame Curie. Public opinion and her professional confrères favour the application made by the Countess of Pardo-Bazan, novelist and critic, for admission to the Real Academia Española, but that body maintains its conservative position, in spite of the discovery of an eighteenth-century precedent in the person of a precocious young lady of seventeen years—honorary professor, examiner, and permanent adviser of the University of Alcalá.

MR. WILLIAM P. LIVINGSTONE, chief sub-editor of the *Evening News*, has been appointed editor of *The Missionary Record* of the United Free Church of Scotland. Mr. Livingstone, who is a native of Fifeshire, had a business training in Edinburgh, after which he engaged in editorial work in Jamaica, returning to England in 1904. Since then he has held various journalistic posts.

THE first portion of the extensive library of the late Mr. Charles Letts will be sold next week by Messrs. Hodgson, and will occupy five days. Mr. Letts, who was a member of several of the learned societies, was widely known as an enthusiastic collector of books. This portion comprises the modern part of the library, and shows the many interests of the late owner.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In your short notice of Mrs. O'Neill's 'England in the Middle Ages' you represent the statement that the University of Oxford 'came into being' in 1214 as a minor inaccuracy. Is this fair in view of the context of the passage? Oxford as a university 'with an autonomous constitution of its own' (to quote Prof. Tout) *did* 'come into being' in 1214. This is surely suggested by the previous sentence: 'The Oxford schools had been active and distinguished since the days of Henry II.'"

THE latest recruit to the ranks of the publishers is Mr. Herbert Jenkins. For more than ten years Mr. Jenkins was manager for Mr. John Lane. His own ventures into literature include the 'Life of George Borrow,' which Mr. Murray published in the spring. Mr. Jenkins is also known as a Blake enthusiast on original lines of research; for it was he who discovered the State Papers relating to the poet's trial for high treason, and the position of his grave in Bunhill Fields Cemetery. Associated with the new publishing venture are Sir George H. Chubb and Mr. Alex. W. Hill. The new firm is to be known as Herbert Jenkins, Limited, and will occupy premises at 12, Arundel Place, Haymarket.

'THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY ATLAS' will be published by the Cambridge University Press on the 18th inst. The arrangement of the maps, 141 in number, follows as far as possible the order of the narrative in 'The Cambridge Modern History,' and an endeavour has been made to insert all the place-names that occur in it. At the same time, the entire series is designed to stand by itself as an atlas of modern history.

The general idea is to illustrate, in a series of maps of Europe and its different countries, as well as other parts of the world associated with the progress of European history, the course of events by which the Europe of the fifteenth century has been transformed into the Europe of the present day. Some of the maps are designed to illustrate political divisions—others territorial changes, wars by land or sea, the growth of particular States, the course of religious changes, and the history of Colonial expansion.

FOLLOWING on the Thackeray Centenary Celebrations in July, 1911, and the recent Browning Centenary Celebrations, it is the intention of the Fine Art Society to hold an exhibition of MSS., letters, sketches, autographs, and relics of Thackeray and Browning in their Dudley Gallery, 169, Piccadilly. The exhibition will open early in July. With a view to making it as complete and as important as possible, the Society will be glad to hear from any persons who possess objects of interest, sketches, of MSS. connected with the novelist or the poet, which owners are willing to lend for exhibition.

In reply to the recent trade-union deputations to the Prime Minister which urged the nationalization of railways, Mr. Asquith said that it was necessary for further information to be obtained before any steps, one way or another, could be taken. A book which Mr. Murray is publishing, by a well-known authority, Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, entitled 'The State Railway Muddle in Australia,' may provide some opportune evidence on this question.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready an English version of 'Historical

Studies in Philosophy,' by M. Émile Boutroux, Member of the Institute and Professor in the University of Paris. The rendering has been made by Mr. Fred Rothwell, one of the translators of Prof. Bergson's 'Essay on Laughter.' The book contains six studies, dealing respectively with the history of philosophy, Socrates, Aristotle, Jacob Boehme, Descartes, and Kant.

A NEW pocket edition of the 'Collected Works of Francis Parkman' is announced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It will be complete in twelve volumes.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish next Thursday in their series of "Two-Shilling Net Novels," which already includes works by Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mrs. Perrin, and Mr. E. W. Hornung, a new edition of Mr. John Ayscough's novel 'Marotz.' The book will contain a specially written preface by the author.

THE announcement by Messrs. Sampson Low of another edition of the sketches of Caldecott shows that this delightful artist is not forgotten. His most active period was during the seventies of last century, but his work has such charm and individuality that he may be counted amongst the immortals. In a preface to this edition Mr. Harold Armitage recalls the pleasure with which his coloured contributions to *The Graphic* were received at Christmas, 1876, and during a few of the succeeding Yuletides until Caldecott's death in 1886.

'CAVIARE' is the title of a novel which Mr. Grant Richards has written, and which will appear on September 2nd. It will be published at the same time in America by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

'LIFE'S GREAT ADVENTURE' is a collection of essays on life for those at its threshold, from the pen of Mr. Francis Stopford, whose book of essays, 'The Toil of Life,' was favourably received when it appeared five years ago; it ran into a second edition, and still finds new readers. Mr. Stopford's forthcoming volume follows the same lines, is cheerful and optimistic in tone, and contains many pen-pictures of scenes in different lands. The upbringing of children is dealt with in a frank manner. The author finds in nature his chief inspiration. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Duckworth.

WITH the June number *Rhythm*, which the St. Catherine Press publish, begins its monthly existence. It will contain, amongst other items, a short story by Frank Harris; an article by Tristan Dereme; poems by W. H. Davies and W. W. Gibson; and drawings by Albert Marguet, J. D. Fergusson, and Joseph Simpson.

OWING to a regrettable oversight in proof-revision, we misprinted "Mabel" for Rahel Tieck in our short notice of Mary Hargrave's 'Some German Women and their Salons,' published by Mr. Werner Laurie.



## SCIENCE

*Heredity in relation to Eugenics.* By Charles Benedict Davenport. (Williams & Norgate.)

DURING the last few years the study of the laws of heredity on Mendelian lines has given a great stimulus to the idea of improving the human race by good breeding. We feel sure that eugenists of all shades of opinion are animated by the highest motives, and that they sincerely believe that the methods which are used to modify the unit characters of plants and animals can with equal success be applied to man.

Mr. Davenport explains on the first page of his book that "the eugenical standpoint is that of the agriculturist, who, while recognizing the value of culture, believes that permanent advance is to be made only by securing the best 'blood.'"

He goes on to say that

"man is an animal, and the laws of improvement of corn and of race-horses hold true for him also. Unless people accept this simple truth, and let it influence marriage selection, human progress will cease."

This authoritative statement, coming from the American continent, suggests that possibly the collection of family pedigrees there may have brought to light many important facts which are unknown in this country. The reader will, unfortunately, be sadly disappointed, particularly if he is a confirmed eugenist. A more unscientific exposition of the subject has rarely been presented to the public.

Prof. Bateson, who is the chief authority on Mendelism in this country, told us honestly in his Herbert Spencer Lecture at Oxford that,

"in the case of the ordinary attributes of normal man, we have as yet unimpeachable evidence of the manifestation of this system of descent for one set of characters only, namely, the colour of the eyes."

He added that

"before science can claim to have any positive guidance to offer, numbers of untouched problems must be solved. We need first some outline of an analysis of human characters, to know which are due to the presence of positive factors and which are due to their absence."

He went on to say that some of the ingredient-factors have the property of inhibiting or masking the effects of other factors, and that sometimes there may be a combination or interaction of two or more ingredients without producing any perceptible sign of their presence. A flower may be white because it lacks the element which produces colour; whilst another may be white, not for that reason, but because it has, in addition, an element which suppresses pigmentation.

Mr. Davenport apparently agrees with Prof. Bateson, yet he gives a long list of inheritable family traits occupying 153 pages, including both normal and abnormal characters, with no indication whether they are due to the presence or absence of positive factors. He has

obtained his data, which are called "Family Records," from numerous collaborators. These data are frequently referred to, but always anonymously, and are largely derived from professional circles, though not a few farmers and business men are included. In making these records our author thinks it is not necessary for physicians to aid in the work of collaboration, though they can do so if they wish; and presumably the Eugenic Record Office in New York is satisfied with the diagnosis of family diseases as presented by the enthusiastic farmer and business man. Any one at all acquainted with scientific subjects knows that anonymous records are open to suspicion.

The medical profession are well aware that certain diseases are inherited, and these observations from the Carnegie Institution of Washington will not increase their knowledge one iota. Our author says in his Preface that modern medicine is responsible for the loss of appreciation of the power of heredity: it has had its attention too exclusively focussed on germs and conditions of life.

The truth is that before the days of Pasteur our ignorance of certain diseases was so appalling that we flew to heredity as an explanation, and used it as a cloak to hide our mental nakedness. If Mr. Davenport had, instead of abusing the profession, shown his proof-sheets to an expert, he would have been saved from making many mistakes. Tuberculosis is placed in the lists of inherited diseases; but we would remind Mr. Davenport that the successful treatment and prevention of the "white scourge" are due to the fact that the profession have gradually but surely given up the idea that it is hereditary. Statistics go to prove that in the great majority of cases the susceptibility to the attacks of the tubercle bacillus is not due to such a cause, but to want of food and fresh air, which combine in lowering the resisting power of the individual. The disease is most common amongst the poor, who are often unable to procure the necessities of life.

With regard to the treatment of the feeble-minded, we are glad to see that Mr. Davenport favours segregation rather than mutilation, though the drastic propositions of "detention" in Mr. McKenna's Bill can only amount to spiritual mutilation. There is a general agreement that something should be done to limit the production of offspring amongst this class of the community. Though eugenists cannot claim to have originated the idea of dealing with the feeble-minded, they have no doubt done a good deal in educating the public concerning this important subject. We need not go into the author's definition of feeble-mindedness, as this is a problem which will have to receive very careful consideration by experts; but there is not the slightest doubt that the cases on the borderland will present a problem of great difficulty, and indeed, widespread injustice, if the present Bill becomes operative.

We have entered into a somewhat elaborate criticism of this book, chiefly to warn intending writers on this subject that the science on which eugenics is based is at the present moment in its infancy, and that it is useless to propound theories dealing with the reorganization of society until that science can give them some secure foothold. We feel sure that human progress can never be based on the materialistic views of marriage suggested by the eugenist, and think that the laws regulating the progress of race-horses are not necessarily applicable to man.

## THE HORSE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

THIS is an excellent monograph upon the evolution and natural history of one of the most useful of domesticated animals. It may be that in the twentieth century the horse is being supplanted by the petrol-driven motor, and that, in consequence, its numbers are lessening; but, for purposes of war, for sport, and for locomotion in less civilized countries, the animal is still a necessity and a subject of perennial interest to a large section of the community.

Mr. Lydekker deals with the zoological position and structure of the horse, with its origin and the various breeds into which it has developed; he describes its congeners the onager, the zebra, and the ass, its hybrid the mule, and devotes a final chapter to the extinct forerunners of the genus.

Many debatable questions are reviewed—e.g., whether the preorbital hollow is the site of a formerly existing scent-gland, or, as Mr. Pocock maintains, simply to provide increased surface for muscular attachment; whether the warty growth—or ergot—at the back of the fetlock is an aborted gland or, as has been more generally supposed, a vestigial remnant of the time when horses walked, at least partially, upon the sole of the foot, instead of as now upon the tip of one toe. It is generally agreed that the callosities, or thickened, bare patches of skin, on the legs of a horse are remains of decadent glands, and have nothing to do with foot-pads or vanished toes. As the author points out, these chestnuts, or callosities, are situated on the inner side, not at the back of the limb, and are above the carpus or so-called knee, and therefore too high up to have any relation with the foot.

The question whether the Arab and the Barb are a species distinct from the original tarpan-like horses of Western Europe, or simply the product of selection and breeding, is one of much interest. Mr. Lydekker appears to incline to the former opinion, and suggests the possibility of the Arab being the descendant of the Siwalik horse from Southern Asia; but in all these critical discussions, if we

*The Horse and its Relatives.* By R. Lydekker. (Allen & Sons.)

have a fault to find, it is that the author gives us too much of the opinions of others, and not enough of his own. He refers to the horse as possessing the maximum speed of which the mammalian organization is capable: if he means by this over short distances as well as long, we are not sure that the statement is correct.

The horse is often cited as the mammal whose evolutionary history is best known, for its gradual development from primitive, many-toed animals no larger than foxes is almost completely revealed by the records of the Tertiary and Pleistocene strata. Prof. Osborn includes all these ancestral types with the modern horse in the one family, Equidæ; but the differences are marked, and it is safer to break them up, as the author proposes, into the three families of Equidæ, Anchitheriidae, and Hyracotheriidae.

Mr. Lydekker concludes with a profession of faith which in the present day is, perhaps, worth recording. He says:—

"That all these marvellous changes and adaptations are not due to any mere 'blind struggle for existence' or 'survival of the fittest,' but that they were directly designed and controlled by an Omniscient and Omnipotent Creator, is the settled and final opinion of the author of this volume."

A word of praise is due to the photographic illustrations, which are excellent, and a great assistance to the text.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Collie (Sir John) and Wightmah (C. F.),** FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS, 9d. net. Gill Student's edition.

**Fabre (J.-H.), LES RAVAGEURS: RÉCITS SUR LES INSECTES NUISIBLES À L'AGRICULTURE,** 3fr. 50. Paris, Delagrave

M. Fabre is the village schoolmaster who awoke one morning to find that his 'La Vie des Insectes' had made him famous. He has written since many charming studies in natural history which have placed him in the front rank of European naturalists. This book, dealing chiefly with insects of the predatory class, is no prosy entomological manual, but is full of feeling for nature and of keen observation, to which must be added a gift of expression which makes learning delightful. The chapters are thrown into the form of dialogues, and the discussion is sprightly throughout. Those interested in fieldwork and nature study cannot afford to neglect a charming and informative book.

**Garratt (Herbert A.), HEAT ENGINES,** 6/ Arnold

Mr. Garratt's position as Principal of the London County Council School of Engineering and Navigation is a guarantee that his technical knowledge will not be found at fault; but it is not only on this account that the book is praiseworthy, for the information it contains is given more lucidly, and is expressed in better style, than is often the case in books of the sort.

Engineers who are concerned in the designing and manufacture of every type of prime mover actuated by heat, whether reciprocating or rotary, stationary or locomotive, will find this a handy desk-book for reference,

while the budding engineer will learn much from its well-illustrated pages.

In addition to the various complete engines, Mr. Garratt devotes a considerable portion of his volume to their adjuncts, such as feed-water heaters; injectors; valves of all descriptions, including the sleeve-valve used in the Daimler motor-car engines; condensers; and air-pumps, including the "Edwards" type of pump.

We suggest that an improvement in the arrangement of the work could be made by describing the various boilers before beginning the subject of the generation of steam, rather than interpolating them, as at present, into the middle of chap. iii.

The only omission we have noticed is the rotary engine of the Gnome type, such as is used in aeroplanes. In view of the rapid developments in this direction some description of its working would have been appropriate, and will no doubt be added to future editions. There is, by the way, an error in one of the references. On p. 229, "Fig. 125" should evidently read Fig. 128.

**Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part IV., 7d. net.**

This 'Popular Botany' continues to be good, and, when completed, promises interesting results, both to botanical students and to readers without scientific knowledge. The illustrations are excellent.

**Lockyer (Sir Norman), THE SPECTRUM OF COMET BROOKS (1911 c), and ON THE IRON FLAME SPECTRUM AND THOSE OF SUN-SPOTS AND LOWER-TYPE STARS.**

Both reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society.*

**People's Books: LORD KELVIN,** by A. Russell, 6d. net. Jack

A capital little biography by an old student of the famous Professor. It covers the ground well and avoids trivialities, though the author seems excessively attracted by Senior Wranglers. Some words might, perhaps, have been added concerning Kelvin's simplicity of character and manners. He might well have been priggish, in view of his upbringing and scientific distinction at an early age.

**People's Books: THE FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE,** by W. C. D. Whetham; and **RADIATION,** by P. Phillips, 6d. net each. Jack

Adopting the threefold division of science—physical, biological, and psychological—Mr. Whetham, in the limited space at his disposal, puts before his readers in a masterly way the chief results that have been reached in each division in the attempt to construct a consistent model of phenomena and their relations. The brief survey presented here is brought right up to date, and the reader who wishes to pursue his studies in greater detail in any particular direction will find that he has laid a good foundation for progress.

Mr. Phillips deals with the investigation of the character of the waves which constitute light and heat, and their relationship to electro-magnetic waves. The subject of radio-activity is expressly excluded from consideration. The author labours under the disadvantage of having to attempt detailed explanations of physical processes without the aid of laboratory demonstrations, and does not always succeed in presenting the details of his subject in a clear manner. Thus the explanation of electro-magnetic waves, and of their modifications which result in Hertzian waves (the foundation of wireless telegraphy), will, we fear, tend rather to confuse than to enlighten the tyro. But the brevity that is imposed on the author by the size of the book is partly responsible for this, and the enthusiastic

student should be encouraged to read subsequently the works mentioned on p. 62, which deal in a fuller manner with the radiation of energy.

**Russell (Rollo), PREVENTABLE CANCER,** 4/6 Longmans

This is a book dealing with cancer statistics in various parts of the world. The author thinks that cancer could be prevented if people paid more attention to diet. His argument is, unfortunately, not at all convincing. Improved diagnosis has a great deal to do with the supposed increase of cancer, for this has taken place in the countries where medical education is at its highest development. Unfortunately, the system of collecting statistics in various countries differs considerably, so that it is difficult to compare their results.

**Science Progress in the Twentieth Century,** a Quarterly Journal of Scientific Work and Thought, No. 24, April, 5/

John Murray  
This excellent quarterly journal contains many interesting articles by well-known authorities. It is catholic in its views, and we can strongly recommend it to all those interested in scientific problems.

**United States National Museum: 1884, ON AN IMPORTANT SPECIMEN OF EDESTUS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES, EDESTUS MIRUS,** by Oliver Perry Hay; 1896, **NEW PEDICULATE FISHES FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS,** by Lewis Radcliffe; 1900, **DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC COPEPODS IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MUSEUM,** by Charles Branch Wilson; 1901, **NOTES ON FRESH-WATER COPEPODA IN THE MUSEUM,** by C. Dwight Marsh; 1902, **DESCRIPTIONS OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF WASPS OF THE FAMILY SPHECIDÆ,** by Henry T. Fernald; and 1903, **ADDITIONS TO THE WEST AMERICAN PYRAMIDELLID MOLLUSK FAUNA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES,** by Paul Bartsch. **REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.**

Washington, Govt. Printing Office  
**Wild Flowers in their Home Series: No. 1, WILD FLOWERS OF THE HEDGEROW; and No. 2, WILD FLOWERS OF THE WOOD,** both by W. Percival Westell, with six Coloured and twenty Black-and-white Illustrations by C. F. Newell, 1/ net each. Werner Laurie

These volumes are weak in method, and contain some sentimentalizing over flowers. The cataloguing of plants without any regard to the natural orders in which they have been classified does not seem "to point the way to the beginner," but rather to leave him without any conception of the characteristics which mark the most familiar orders of wood and hedge flowers. The books are said not to be concerned with "dry details of structure or classification"; but if those hedge plants found during the spring months, belonging to the same orders, had been arranged side by side, the young reader would have unconsciously begun to see the bare skeleton upon which our floral system has been arranged. The uncoloured illustrations tend to be finicking, and do not reach the high standard of accuracy desirable in scientific drawing.

**Zimmer (George Frederick), DICTIONARY OF BOTANICAL NAMES,** 2/6 net. Routledge

A popular dictionary of botanical names and terms with their English equivalents, intended for botanists and horticulturists, as well as amateurs interested in the subject.



## SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 23.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. R. T. Günther gave an account of some further researches on the site of the Imperial Villa situated at the end of Posilipo, near Naples, and described a Roman mural glass mosaic found at the back of a small niche in the ruins. The mosaic is of interest on account of the charmingly natural rendering of the subject, a white bird flying over some plants grouped behind a yellow trellis, the whole being inlaid in a background of deep blue cobalt-stained glass mosaic. The borders are ornamented with cockle-shells and spirally twisted glass rods, and are coeval in style with the mosaic fountain-niches at Pompeii. A chemical analysis of the green tesserae was made by Mr. J. J. Manley, who discovered that the peculiar colour was partly due to the presence of a minute quantity (1.25 per cent.) of oxide of uranium mingled with the other constituents of the glass. This is the first time that the presence of this metal as a colouring matter in Roman glass has been recognized, and it may yield a clue to the provenance of the mineral used to tint the glass employed by the manufacturers of these mosaics.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the opening of a tumulus in Leadenham Park, Lincs. The mound, which is marked "tumulus" on the Ordnance map, is circular in form and about 50 ft. in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch. Excavation disclosed at a depth of 7 ft. two rows of stone slabs, set in trenches and crossing each other at right angles. These trenches were cut in the marly rock before the construction of the mound. In constructing the mound a layer of earth was first thrown over the cross formed by the trenches, and a ring of stones was then laid all round. Above this was heaped a thick layer of clay, and finally a second layer of earth. Nothing was found except some fragments of mediæval pottery in the superficial layer. The object of the mound is puzzling. It is certainly not sepulchral, and opinions differ as to whether it may be a *bolotinius* (boundary mark), or the mound on which a windmill was built.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby drew attention to a variety of Early Christian objects in our museums, amongst them early textiles with representations of the Nativity and Annunciation, and Coptic embroideries. Mr. Hope exhibited an enamelled censer cover of the twelfth century found at Blakeney Church, Norfolk.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 21.—Sir Edmund G. Loder, V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during April.

Mr. A. Blayney Percival exhibited a number of photographs and lantern-slides of game animals from British East Africa, including a fine series of the reticulated giraffe.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith, Curator of Birds, exhibited two living specimens of a rare lory, *Calliptilus solitarius*, from Fiji, and remarked that Dr. Philip H. Bahr had recently brought home two specimens which had died. The specimens exhibited were from a collection of eight brought home alive by Mr. Rood Tarte, of Taviuni Island, one of the Fijian group, where this very beautiful species was still abundant, its numbers having been considerably reduced in the other islands by the introduced mongoose. The exhibitor referred to a recent note on the species by Dr. Bahr in *The Ibis* for April last, p. 293.

Major J. Stevenson Hamilton communicated a short paper, illustrated by photographs, on the local races of Burchell's zebra, and pointed out that it was possible to shoot in one herd individuals presenting the characters of various subspecies as described by systematists. In the Transvaal, for example, he obtained skins exhibiting features claimed to be distinctive of such races as *E. burchelli wahlbergi*, *E. b. transvaalensis*, and *E. b. chapmani*, and from his experience he expressed the opinion that these subspecies had been based upon inadequate museum material.

Dr. William Nicol communicated some observations on two new trematode larvae found encysted in enormous numbers in the mesentery of several striped snakes (*Tropidonotus ordinatus sirtalis*) which had died in the Society's gardens. He named these forms, as neither could be referred to any adult species already known. It could be safely predicted, however, that the second species completed its life-cycle in the intestine of a bird, and from this fact it could be inferred that the striped snake was eaten by birds.

Dr. W. T. Calman read a short paper describing a new genus and species of the Crustacean order Branchiura.

A parasite of fishes collected by Mr. Spencer Moore at Corumba, Matto Grosso, Southern Brazil, was referred to a new genus as follows: *Dipteropeltis*, gen. n. Differing from *Argulus* in having no spine on the preoral papilla; in having the antennules and antennæ very minute and imperfectly segmented; in having no large spines or hooks on the under surface of the carapace, body, or appendages; in having no furcal rami on the abdomen; and in having the lateral wings of the carapace greatly elongated. Genotype, *D. hirundo*, sp. n., with the characters of the genus.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper entitled 'Second Contribution to our Knowledge of the Varieties of the Wall-Lizard.' This paper was a continuation of one published in the Society's *Transactions* in 1905, and dealt chiefly with the variations of *Lacerta muralis* in South-Eastern Europe and South-Western Asia. It also contained a supplement to the first part, thus completing an account of the varieties, of which about thirty were regarded as more or less definable, the author endeavouring to show the inconstancy of the characters adduced by some herpetologists in assigning specific rank to a number of these forms, connected by many gradations. Mr. Boulenger hoped to support his statements by a number of photographic figures of specimens selected out of the enormous amount of material which had passed through his hands in the course of his study of this polymorphic and widely distributed lizard.

HISTORICAL.—May 16.—Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. Firth on 'The Ballad History of Charles I.,' one of a series of papers beginning with the fifteenth century, which Prof. Firth hopes to continue to the reign of Anne. The ballads referred to are drawn from MS. collections and contemporary printed broadsides.

The following were declared elected Fellows of the Society: P. G. Bales, A. E. Baker, G. G. Butler, G. Baskerville, Louis Felberman, Canon F. J. Foakes Jackson, M. W. Myres, G. B. Penell, J. W. Reynolds, F. R. Salter, and D. A. Winstanley.

The Church Institute, Leeds, was admitted as a Subscribing Library.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—May 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President referred in feeling terms to the death of the late King of Denmark, a Royal Member of the Society.

Mr. J. B. Caldecott gave an address upon the coins and tokens of the British possessions and Colonies, in which he urged the necessity for a new and standard work treating that branch of numismatics upon comprehensive and modern lines. In support of his argument he instanced from his own collection alone how numerous were the errors and omissions in the old textbooks to which students were still forced to refer for their only information.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting.  
—Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.  
—Surveyors' Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.  
—Society of Engineers, 7.30.  
—Aristotelian, 8.—'Significance and Validity in Logic,' Mr. W. E. Tanner.  
—Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Jewish Pioneers of South Africa,' Mr. S. Mendelsohn.  
Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'Problems of Propagation,' Prof. I. B. Belfour.  
—Royal Institution, 3.—'The Formation of the Alphabet,' Lecture II., Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.  
—Zoological, 8.30.—'Preservation of the English Fauna,' Mr. E. G. R. Mende-Waldo; 'The North Rhineish Giraffe,' Mr. B. Lydekker; 'On the Hydrocoralline Genus *Errina*,' Prof. S. J. Hickson; 'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Oestoides; VI. On an Asexual Tapeworm from the Rodent *Fiber sibiricus*, showing a New Form of Asexual Propagation, and on the Supposed Sexual Form,' Mr. F. E. See; 'Hydrogen Ion, and a General Disassociation Formula for acids,' Mr. J. Kendall; 'Chloro-amine Derivatives of Benzylidene Diamines,' Messrs. F. D. Chetani and A. E. Swinton; 'The Refractivity of Sulphur in Various Allotropic Compounds,' Messrs. T. E. Price and D. F. Twiss; and other papers.  
Wed. Zoological, 8.30.—'The Further Evidence of Borings as to the Range of the South-Eastern Coastland and of the Palaeozoic Floor, and as to the Thickness of the Overlying Strata,' Prof. W. B. Dawkins; 'Shelly Clay dredged from the Dogger Bank,' Mr. J. W. Stather.  
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'X Rays and Matter,' Lecture II., Prof. C. G. Barkla.  
—Royal, 4.30.—'The Process of Excitation in Nerve and Muscle,' Mr. K. Lucas. (Croonian Lecture.)  
—Linnean, 8.—'The Development of the Cod, *Gadus morhua* Linn.,' Prof. A. C. Huxley.  
—Antarctic, 8.—'The Absorption Spectra of Various Derivatives of Naphthalene in solution and as Vapours,' Mr. J. E. Furber; 'The Velocity of the Hydrogen Ion, and a General Disassociation Formula for acids,' Mr. J. Kendall; 'Chloro-amine Derivatives of Benzylidene Diamines,' Messrs. F. D. Chetani and A. E. Swinton; 'The Refractivity of Sulphur in Various Allotropic Compounds,' Messrs. T. E. Price and D. F. Twiss; and other papers.  
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'Lord Lister,' Sir W. Macleod.  
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Weather and the Utilities of Forecasts,' Mr. W. L. Moore.

## Science Gossip.

THE proceedings at the gatherings of the Optical Convention on Tuesday, June 25th, will be of an astronomical character, and for that day Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society may become Honorary Members of the Convention.

The programme will include, in the morning, a reception by the Astronomer Royal, Vice-President of the Convention, to be followed by the reading of papers bearing upon astronomical optics; in the afternoon, a visit to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and in the evening a public lecture.

The reception will be held in the Science Museum, and the papers will be read in the Lecture Hall, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

It may not be generally known that the night sky has a brightness of its own, apart from that due to the moon and stars. This "earth-light," as it is called, has in recent years been the subject of some accurate study and measurement, and its amount, though small, has been estimated numerically. The full moon is six million times as bright per unit area as the sky would be if illuminated by "earth-light" alone. The phenomenon seems to be a thing of the high atmosphere, and for certain reasons cannot be attributed wholly to a celestial source. The suggestion of a permanent aurora seems plausible, since the line of the spectrum in the green, characteristic of the aurora, may be seen on almost any dark clear night in any part of the sky; but there is a more recent suggestion that "earth-light" is due to the continual bombardment of the outer atmosphere by material of meteoric origin. Shooting-stars are the result of particles moving in space which rush into our atmosphere and are a source of incandescence. There may be smaller particles of meteoric dust which bombard us and cause this diffused light.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by a committee of geodesists of France and of the Republic of Ecuador to erect a monument at Quito as a memorial of measurements of an arc of a degree of the meridian at the Equator. This was first done in the year 1735 at the instigation of the French Academy of Sciences in order to compare with the measure of an arc made in Lapland by a party led by Maupertuis, the "earth flattener" as he was called by Voltaire, since from these measurements it was first demonstrated that our globe is an oblate spheroid. These operations have been repeated within the last twelve years by officers of the French Service géographique de l'Armée, who measured the equatorial arc, and by Russian and Swedish geodesists, who worked near Spitzbergen. So far as can be seen, the operations were eminently successful, though no actual result as to the ellipticity of the earth, which was their final object, has yet been published.

THE latest section of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections to reach us from Washington is a good specimen of careful anthropological work. Dr. Ales Hrdlická has examined 'The Natives of Kharga Oasis, Egypt,' and provides, with thirty-eight excellent plates, elaborate statistics of their numbers, sex rate, births and deaths, physiological observations and measurements of stature, head, face, nose, &c.

He concludes that these Kharga natives are radically distinct in type from the negro, somewhat deficient in physical development owing to malnutrition, and substantially the same as they were during the first part of the Christian era.

## FINE ARTS

*Mesopotamian Archaeology: an Introduction to the Archaeology of Babylonia and Assyria.* By Percy S. P. Handcock. (Macmillan & Co., and the Medici Society.)

In this volume of a little more than 400 pages, issued by the Medici Society jointly with Messrs. Macmillan, Mr. Handcock offers to the general reader an account of the archaeological remains of various kinds, and a digest of the information they present as to the several elements that entered into the ancient civilization of Babylonia and Assyria. He also describes the land and its people, gives a sketch of their history, and tells the ever-interesting story of the successive excavations and the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. As we read his book, we are reminded of the wave of deep interest which passed over the country in the early fifties when Layard's book on Nineveh appeared, and again when Rawlinson published his translations. Much has happened since then, and scholars from France, Germany, and the United States have contributed a vast quantity of new material, contained in a series of reports, journals, and other publications not easily accessible to English readers. The work begun by Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, and shortly afterwards taken up by Layard, has been continued by others of our countrymen. Rassam, Loftus, Taylor, and George Smith have added much to our national treasures in the British Museum, and the romantic story of their successive excavations is well told by Mr. Handcock. His book was undertaken at the suggestion of his former chief, Dr. Wallis Budge, whose opinion that such a summary of all this new material as Mr. Handcock has given was desirable is justified by the result. The volume is illustrated by a coloured representation of a figure of a lion from Khorsabad, by 40 excellent photographs, 115 figures in the text, and a map of Mesopotamia, with one on a larger scale of Babylonia.

The country which during several thousand years had developed a high degree of civilization, proficiency in art, and a considerable literature, and had amassed immense wealth, is now reduced by neglect of cultivation to a desert waste. Its palaces and temples are buried in mounds. Mr. Handcock accounts for these mounds by the fact that when a conquering chief demolished the clay walls and buildings of his vanquished foe, he did not clear away the debris, but built on the top of it—a circumstance which sometimes gives rise to perplexity in assigning a date to the remains, and adds to the importance of a purely archaeological test. In evidence of the past fertility of the country, of which Herodotus (i. 193, not "293," as quoted) wrote in glowing terms, Mr. Handcock collects from the seals, cylinders, and other

remains a comprehensive account of the flora and fauna, with some reserve where the crudeness of early art leaves their identification dubious.

In referring to the great work done by Rawlinson in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions, that of his contemporaries—Grotefend, Burnouf, and Lassen—must not be overlooked. Of Burnouf Mr. Handcock says:—

"He discovered that one inscription contained a list of the satrapies, and as the names of the satrapies were [sic] known from the Greek writers he was able on the partial knowledge of the alphabet already attained to fit in the names to the cuneiform signs, and as a result he produced an alphabet of 30 letters, mostly correct."

Since then the materials for study have been multiplied a thousandfold, and so voluminous are the historical and chronological records that it is possible to compile a fairly complete list of the dynasties and kings of Babylonia and Assyria, with approximate dates. Mr. Handcock has furnished such a list, but has specified in it only the "more important" kings and rulers. It might have been considerably enlarged without exhausting the record of facts and dates for which there is authority. The reason which Prof. Sayce has given for this wealth of detail is, no doubt, sufficient: that in a commercial community, such as Babylonia was from the first, accurate dating was a matter of vital importance; the validity of contracts and other legal documents often depended upon it, and it was necessary that there should be easy access to an official chronological record.

Among the more important of the rulers is Khammurabi, the Amraphel of Genesis, who is famous for his code of Babylonian law, engraved upon a stele now in the Louvre. Of this code, compiled more than 4,000 years ago, Mr. Handcock says that it enshrines many of those principles of justice and mercy which we are apt to regard as the peculiar offspring of our own enlightened age. As King Khammurabi claimed divine attributes, some of the penalties enumerated in his code hardly deserve the compliment Mr. Handcock pays to it. The number of offences punishable by death is almost as great as under our own savage laws before the time of Romilly. Among minor punishments are several that appear unduly severe; but perhaps the most extraordinary is that by which, "if a surgeon performed an operation and the patient died through any carelessness or lack of skill on his part, the surgeon's hands were amputated." The marriage laws contemplated marriage by purchase, and favoured monogamy, with some indulgence where the wife did not provide her husband with an heir. Mr. Handcock says nothing about the Babylonian marriage market described by Herodotus, or about that rite at the temple of Mylitta which is the subject of a learned article by Mr. Hartland in the volume of 'Anthropological Essays' presented to Sir E. B. Tylor. Of the religion of the

Babylonians and Assyrians he gives a brief sketch; and he could hardly have done more in the present state of our knowledge of the subject.

On the other hand, architecture and sculpture, metallurgy, painting, cylinder seals, shell-engraving and ivory work, terra-cotta figures and reliefs, stoneware and pottery, dress and military accoutrements, are described in full detail, well illustrated, and ably commented upon. It may well be that readers of Mr. Handcock's work may desire to know more about its fascinating subject, for the book itself is interesting from beginning to end. For the benefit of those who desire to pursue further any of the matters dealt with, a short bibliography is included.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Catalogue of Portraits in the Possession of the University, Colleges, City, and County of Oxford,** compiled by Mrs. Reginald Lane Poole: Vol. I., THE PORTRAITS IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS AND IN THE TOWN AND COUNTY HALLS, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This Catalogue owes its existence to a Committee of the Oxford Historical Society, by which the three Oxford exhibitions of portraits in 1904-6 were got together. It contains descriptions of some 770 portraits and busts, with some four-score reproductions; biographical notices of the subjects, emphasizing their Oxford connexions; and identifications of both artists and subjects. We observe from the index that fourteen portraits out of the number are still unidentified, while the list of artists contains many names not to be found in any dictionary of painters. Mrs. Poole's notes will be found most useful to students of English portraiture, especially in the eighteenth century. The volume (32+278 pp.) is a very able and valuable piece of work—one that should be on the shelves of every one interested in the history of the City and University of Oxford.

**Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1911.** Cambridge, the Museum

**National Art-Collections Fund, EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1911.**

National Art-Collections Fund

**Paris Salon Illustrated Catalogue, 1912, 3/** Chatto & Windus

The selection of reproductions out of the 4,158 exhibits does not appear to illustrate the motto on the title-page, "Innovare." There is nothing particularly striking in the pictures shown, except, possibly, the prevalence of nude figures.

**Wilson (H.), SILVERWORK AND JEWELLERY, A TEXT-BOOK FOR STUDENTS AND WORKERS IN METAL,** with Diagrams by the Author, and Other Illustrations. Second Edition, with New Sections done in collaboration with Prof. Unno Bisei of the Imperial Fine Art College, Tokyo, 6/6 net. Hogg

This book deals with the craftsmanship rather than the history of the jeweller's art. It is a work already well known to craftsmen. New chapters appear on Japanese inlay, Damascene work, and Patinas, and many new illustrations and diagrams are added. Especially interesting are the sections contributed by Prof. Bisei on Oriental metalwork.



**Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature:** ANCIENT ASSYRIA, by C. H. W. Johns; and A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE, by R. A. S. Macalister, 1/ net each.

Cambridge University Press Dr. Johns's little book on Assyria serves to show how rapidly excavation is restoring to us the earliest history of the East. When Dr. Budge and Mr. Leonard King published their 'Annals of the Kings of Assyria' ten years ago, they could not go back beyond Irishum as the first Assyrian king known, and were obliged to set down his date as uncertain. Dr. Johns gives us ten kings as reigning before Irishum, and is enabled to fix with fair particularity his date as 2030 B.C. The fact is typical of the great advance in our knowledge.

The other leading feature in the book is the greatly increased importance in the history of Asia assigned to the Hittites. The writer thinks that the Mitannians, a Hittite people, may have been the earliest inhabitants of Assyria; that the Kassite kings of Babylonia may have been Mitannians; and that the name of Kharri, often applied in the Assyrian annals to the inhabitants of Khanigalbat or Mitanni proper, may mean merely Aryans. He states that at an early period the Mitannians conquered and ruled over Assyria, and therefore there may have been an Aryan rather than a Semitic or Mongoloid base for the oldest culture of Western Asia. This is probable, but at present largely a matter of conjecture.

On other subjects Dr. Johns gives us several new lights, and his reputation for careful scholarship may be taken as warranty for the soundness of his views.

Prof. Macalister thinks that Palestine in Palæolithic times was peopled by a short cave-dwelling race certainly not Semitic. They were succeeded by a much taller, but also non-Semitic nation in the early part of the Neolithic age, which may have begun about 3000 B.C., or seven millennia after the other. The real home of the Semites he considers to have been Arabia, and he shows with much skill how the natives of that sterile land were ever driven forth from it to swoop down on the richer lands beyond. He notes, too, that the Semites have never invented anything, and that the history of Palestine after the first incursions from Arabia consists of a clumsy copying of the culture of more civilized peoples, and its gradual degradation until it was replaced by the influence of newer masters. Thus, he says, Egypt, the Philistines, and the Greeks successively gave the tone to such culture as the inhabitants of Palestine did succeed in acquiring; and its origin must be sought in each of these three influences in turn.

This is an excellent position, and is here well worked out. We wish we had space to dilate upon it, but can only here mention one or two matters more likely to be interesting to the general reader. Thus Prof. Macalister says that the goldsmiths of Palestine always had two sets of weights—"one too light, to sell with; the other too heavy, to buy with"; that it was the sack of Crete which drove the Philistines to seek their fortune and propagate their culture (including perhaps the European A B C) in the East; and that Ahab (*pace* Renan) was "a despicable creature," "his energetic Phœnician wife" being the real ruler of the kingdom. He further thinks that an idol in the form of a cow was everywhere worshipped by the common people in the time of the Prophets. He goes rather out of his way to denounce Zionism, and mixes up pastoral religion with archaeology in a fashion that we had thought obsolete.

## ITALIAN SCULPTURE AT THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.

THE curiosity as to human anatomy, which was one of the results of the plastic ideal of the Renaissance, is shown at a high pitch of vitality throughout this collection, and was one of the hall-marks of fine sculpture for so long a period that in No. 3, *A Bust of Cupid*, lent by the Duke of Westminster, we have an amusing instance of a work which has been labelled at different times as an antique, an eighteenth-century bronze by Houdon, and finally as a Donatello. There are neo-primitives who might quote Ruskin as an ally in denunciation of "the Art of the Charnelhouse." On the other hand, the modern lecturer points out that almost all great artists who have handled the figure have been anatomists.

Both arguments have a kernel of truth. We know traditionally that many artists, of the Renaissance at any rate, made dissections, but opportunity and desire for such study were deferred until the student had exercised largely the powers of inference and divination, which gave him the knowledge of anatomy that comes from observation of life. It is by the insight born of this method of approach that a fine sculptor of an earlier period is distinguished from the modern academic sculptor, whose copious triumphs leave us cold for all their elaboration. The conceptions of the former are never quite so material as they might have been had he enjoyed the easy modern opportunities of satiating his curiosity as to material facts. The bones are for him certain rigid elements in the body, which, by an intellectual effort, he has visualized as maintaining their relative dimensions through all the changes of movement. The position of their tuberosities he instinctively arrives at by watching the direction of the muscles as they pass from the surface to their invisible points of attachment.

The powers needed for this study of anatomy under difficulties are rather mathematical than imitative—"nobody," says Pomponius Gauricus, "is to enter this Academy of ours who is not already a geometrician"—and it was by their hold on the abstract principles which dignify plastic art that so many of the sculptors of the Renaissance were able to resist the temptation—to which modern sculptors frequently succumb—to introduce imitative details irrelevant to the theme or the scale of their work. In the latter respect even the *Nessus and Deianira* (46) of Giovanni Bologna is hardly a decadent work, as the *Dead Christ supported by Child Angels* (43), on the other hand, definitely is. In the 'Dead Christ' the broadly designed and swiftly crossing enclosing planes, which Michelangelo devised for welding his three-dimensional mass into an easily comprehended unit, are not closely related to any simply axial system of form, but are, as it were, picturesquely draped on a chassis of no particular significance. It recalls the wearisome fluency of much typical Louis XIV. sculpture d'appartement. Generally, however, the small bronzes, a collection of which constitutes so important a feature, are superbly compact—the obvious invisible playing as clearly its part in the design as the surface forms. We know as a rule how far into the trunk is the curve on which the spine bends as surely, and feel it as vividly, as any line in the figure. And this is not only true of such an artist as Donatello, with his elaborate analysis of human structure into a complex equation of many constituent elements, but may be seen also in the more generalized versions

of human anatomy of Riccio or Bellano. In these are cast together in workable relations such simpler principles of structure as emerge most markedly when contrasted with the boldly designed ornamental forms with which they are combined. The frankly fictional perpendicularity of Bellano's figure in the well-known *Neptune and a Sea Monster* (44) is a good instance, so superbly just is the estimate of the degree of simplification necessary to bring the figure into rhythmic relation with the Oriental exuberance of his fantastic attendant. The Riccio-like *Sea Monster* (30) has the even more summary treatment proper to its scale.

## THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE forty-seventh exhibition of the Club keeps a fair level of merit, but is somewhat lacking in works of commanding quality. Mr. W. Rothenstein's group *Princess Badrabadour* (147) is a serious effort, and, as on its previous appearance, we admire the charm of the individual heads. It has either been worked on since or has had the advantage of settling into a uniform surface which a fortunate picture gains from time, so that technically it now makes a more agreeable impression. As a design it still suffers from the want of any definite scheme whereby the highly elaborated figures and the blank spaces of the background might be endowed with plastic unity. Mr. Orpen's *Café Royal* (156) has also a pleasant surface, but apart from an occasional brilliant passage, such as the departing figure of Mr. George Moore, it is not otherwise very noteworthy. The artist is coming to depend unduly on his adroitness in stressing the interest in any chosen part of the picture to lead the eye about in a sort of personally conducted tour for the examination of amusing detail, and to avoid the necessity of supplying any central structure for his design. Mr. W. B. Savage's *Descent from the Cross* (136) is an academic exercise in just the carpentry of a group which Mr. Orpen's picture lacks, and which is, in fact, an element in artistic education somewhat wanting among latter-day students. It is pleasantly painted in tempera with a slight lack of control of the rather thin and liquid pigment, so that the drawing, while serious enough, lacks dynamic intensity of touch, and the impression is gently elegiac rather than tragic. It is a promising work for a student. Another new-comer is Mr. Darsie Japp, whose portrait *Joaquina* (206), couched in a series of monochromes in the way recently practised by Mr. Lamb, is one of the best portraits of the show. Mr. W. Sickert's portrait of *M. Jacques Blanche* (163) is no less the work of a draughtsman, and his use of a technique of spots is justified for once by their severe relevance to the plastic theme.

Among the landscape painters Mr. David Muirhead is perhaps the most successful in a suave essay in the familiar Barbizon manner, *The Lock—Evening* (200). Mr. C. J. Holmes's *Roman Road, Long Marston* (148), is at least, as impressive as the more obviously sensational *Blue Precipice* (146), in which he is entangled, not for the first time, in a *mal entendu* by which a long sweep of distance, expressed in incisive tones to be legible at a great distance as an atmospheric statement, becomes mistaken at close quarters for a representation of a toy landscape near to the spectator. Mr. Wilson Steer, in his *Woodland Scene* (143), is graceful, displaying unexpected affinities with Sir Alfred East; and M. Lucien Pissarro, in a series of canvases, shows himself a delicate artist,

on better terms with the colour of nature than with the colour on his palette. He is apt to slight the reasonable claims of the latter to considerate treatment.

Among the figure drawings we must mention *A Study in Sanguine* (8), by Mr. J. S. Currie; a cunningly fragmentary *Nude—Lamplight Drawing* (7), by Mr. Albert Rothenstein; and an excellent engraving by M. Léon Daviel of a drawing by Mr. Augustus John (55).

## MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

### THE ENGLISH SECTION.

#### III.

I MUST hasten on to the numerous eighteenth-century miniature painters represented here, whose work is, one finds, "très à la mode" at Brussels as well as elsewhere—I mean Smart, the Plimers, Engleheart, Cosway, and Ozias Humphry, the last-named the least conspicuous.

Of the English School there are more portraits by Richard Cosway than by any other artist, his pupil Andrew Plimer and Samuel Cooper excepted. There are, to be sure, more by that prolific artist and consummate courtier Isabey, and of him and other foreign miniaturists I shall have something to say later. That "Macaroni" Cosway should be well represented is as it should be, his numberless admirers will exclaim. There is nothing fresh to be said about him or his work. The two dozen examples or thereabouts here shown contain many attractive pieces, and George IV. and his friends are much in evidence amongst them. Thus Col. Fitzherbert contributes two of the Regent, one of them especially fine; he also sends Mrs. Fitzherbert, and the right eye of that amiable and ill-used lady; besides portraits of her father and brother. Perhaps the most attractive Mrs. Fitzherbert is one belonging to Mr. Henry Drake (76), representing her in the plenitude of her charms.

On seeing a number of works by the Plimers together, as may be done here, one cannot help feeling that, despite inflated auction-room prices, they are overrated men—these pupils of Cosway. The frequent blackness of tint, the exaggerated eyes, and the monotonous treatment of Andrew leave much to be desired, and contrast unfavourably with contemporary work. Take the case of Smart, several of whose works hang opposite. In them we have perfect workmanship of its kind, absolute truth, nice discrimination of character, exquisite finish, no exaggeration of any sort. Cosway seems artificial, Engleheart almost meretricious, beside him.

Smart, as we know, painted in India for five years or more, and some of his best work belongs to that period. Ozias Humphry did the same, though for a shorter time, ill-health compelling his return in 1788, two or three years before his election to the full honours of the Academy. By this delightful miniaturist there are some eight or nine examples, from which, for beauty of subject and exquisite finish, I should not hesitate to select Lord Hothfield's 'Mary, Daughter of Lord John Sackville, and afterwards eighth Countess of Thanet' (219). The works this artist copied during his latter years at Knole may have affected his style. At any rate, this lovely piece strongly recalls Sir Joshua's colour and treatment.

The somewhat bucolic full-length portrait of H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, in a blue and silver uniform (30), graciously lent by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, is an enamel by Bone. Whether something was lost in the firing or not I do not know,

but, compared with the Cosways, it does not seem a convincing likeness, and, artistically, is certainly inferior to the broadly treated sketch on ivory by John Russell, R.A. (307), lent by representatives of the Russell family. Apropos painters in enamel, Mrs. Fleischmann contributes a score of examples representative of eighteenth-century work by Boit, Zincke, Mayer, Hone, Hurter, and others. 'Mr. Newsham' (370) is an uncommonly brilliant and animated portrait by W. Prewitt, in which the blue velvet coat, so dear to artists of the period, is superbly painted, better even than in similar work by Zincke himself.

To come now to the last English miniaturist of the old school, Sir William Charles Ross, R.A., it is a matter of regret and some surprise that only one of his numerous works is to be seen here, viz., a portrait of Cardinal Newman when a young man (306). Ross is not fashionable nowadays, but Lord Aldenham, who owns this interesting picture of a distinguished man, may be congratulated on possessing an admirable example of the master. It is an early work, painted with less enamel-like smoothness, I had almost said effeminacy, than Sir William's later style.

This Exhibition may be termed remarkable in respect of the number of examples of the work of unknown men, or artists who very seldom painted in miniature. This gives a certain rarity to many of the exhibits.

In this connexion one must regret that some few other distinguished men are not better represented, such as Bogle, the "little, lame, proud man" whose work can be seen and admired in the Salting Collection; and especially one could wish to see more by J. Hill, an artist who exhibited only five times—that is, between 1777 and 1791. The example of his brush here shown, 'A Gentleman in a Red Coat,' No. 175, lent by Lord Hothfield, is a veritable *tour de force*. The brilliancy of colouring, the vivacity of the face, the beautiful finish of the work, endue this miniature with striking quality, and show that the painter was capable of rivaling Engleheart and even Cosway himself; in fact, the general standard of work by these and other fashionable painters of the time is distinctly, I consider, below this remarkable piece of eighteenth-century miniature painting at its best.

Of artists not generally recognized as miniature painters at all, I may mention Bartolozzi, by whom we have Madame Vestris as a child (23); Sir William Beechey, whose only miniature (27) is lent by Major Foster; Isaac Cruikshank, father of George, by whom there is a capital miniature (110); William Hogarth, by whom there is a nice little picture of his sister (187), painted in oils; John Hoppner, R.A.; and W. H. Hunt, a portrait of himself (226). Mr. M. H. Spielmann is the fortunate owner of this admirable portrait of the painter of still-life, who, brush and palette in hand, looks over his shoulder at us, in a picture which is almost photographic in its intensity and obvious fidelity.

Want of space prevents my dealing with a number of miniatures by men whose names are hardly known. I may, however, mention one or two in passing, such, for example, as Edmund Ashfield, whose portrait of 'La Duchesse de Mazarin' (2) should on no account be overlooked. In this admirable miniature the charms of a celebrated beauty are reticently but fully indicated, the exquisite contours of her face are beautifully drawn, and the whole work is marked by distinction and refinement, often strangely lacking in portraits of women of the time. J. J. FOSTER.

## Fine Art Gossip.

A NEWLY FORMED SOCIETY of young painters, who call themselves the "X Club," will shortly hold an exhibition of paintings and drawings under novel and democratic conditions. Sharing the view that the judgment of the public is more often influenced by the painter's name than by the merits of the picture, they sign their works simply with a number and the club sign. In this way they are content to allow their works to be judged upon their merits, apart from all other considerations. This should be an interesting experiment.

THE exhibition of work turned out by the Carlton Studio, by which that association inaugurates its arrival in new premises, is of interest because this form of collective activity bids fair to supplant in commercial circles the old-fashioned artist who did his own drawing alone direct for a publisher. There may even artistically be advantages in such combinations if wisely administered. The commercial advantages are obvious when one thinks of the utility of a properly catalogued collection of "authorities" on which every member of the association may draw. The very facility, however, with which such a combination may crush the competition of individual initiative may become a danger to the interests of "the trade" as a whole; and an examination of popular periodicals suggests that in the desire to eliminate research in directions in which the public takes no interest, the middleman has promoted borrowing and re-borrowing in a narrow circle of ideas with increasing facility, but with less and less claim on the interest of a jaded public. To this game the artists of the Carlton Studio bring considerable spirit and dash, but there are few of them of whom we do not feel that they are working below their natural level. The department of book-decoration is the most satisfactory element of the exhibition.

IN the chief church of Ueberlingen on Lake Constance an almost perfect fresco has been discovered, dating from 1489. In the centre is St. Barbara with the tower, on one side St. George and the dragon, and on the other Mary Magdalene clinging to the cross. The condition of the work is so good that the work of restoration will be comparatively easy.

AT a meeting under the auspices of the Egyptian Research Students' Association in Edinburgh on Monday, Lord Guthrie, who presided, read some notes from Prof. Flinders Petrie on his recent excavations in Egypt. He mentioned the discovery of an extensive cemetery 35 miles south of Cairo; some pieces of house-timber reused in the construction of the coffins; and a great quantity of pottery. Some jars bore excellent drawings and impressions; and in a Roman burial a large gold ring and a necklace of gold beads of plaited pattern were found. At Memphis a gigantic sphinx of alabaster had been unearthed. Prof. Milligan of Glasgow University lectured on 'The Value of the Greek Papyri for New Testament Study.'

A NUMBER of the tarot cards painted in tempera by Antonio di Cicognara for Cardinal Ascanio Sforza in 1484, formerly in the possession of Count Colleoni, and now belonging to the Pierpont Morgan Collection, are on loan in the Victoria and Albert Museum. As authentic works by Cicognara are rare, and still more so painted cards of the period, the opportunity of seeing them should not be missed.



## MUSIC

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

HILL (Col. John), SONGS OF LEISURE HOURS, 7/6 Novello

The proceeds from the sale of this volume of thirty-two songs were assigned by the composer to the Middlesex Hospital as a New Year's gift. The poems are by first-rate authors—Shakespeare, Shelley, George Wither, &c., while the melodies are simple and expressive, and the accompaniments effective.

Library of Congress: ORCHESTRAL MUSIC (CLASS M 1000-1268) CATALOGUE, SCORES.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

This Catalogue, carefully compiled by Mr. O. G. Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music, shows what a valuable musical library has been collected. It contains a large number of full scores by old and modern composers: among the former, Dittersdorf, Haydn, and J. W. A. Stamitz; and among the latter, Chausson, Dukas, Elgar, and Mahler. In addition to the general catalogue of over 500 pages, there are class, and title indexes. All copyright dates indicated on scores have been adopted, whether or not the composition was actually registered in the Library of Congress for copyright. Though the bulk of the scores are undated, an attempt has been made, mainly by consulting good authorities—Hofmeister, 'Bibliographie Musicale française,' and the British Museum Accession Catalogue—to fix dates at least approximately.

## Musical Gossip.

THE FINAL CONCERT of the hundredth season of the Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall on May 23rd. Sir Edward Elgar's Dirge was played at the opening in memoriam of the King of Denmark, but the rest of the programme was devoted to Beethoven, including the 'Leonora,' No. 3, the Violin Concerto (ably played by M. Zimbalist), and the Choral Symphony. The Choral Symphony was first given by the Society on March 21st, 1825, under the direction of Sir George Smart, but not again until 1837.

The performance last week under Herr Arthur Nikisch was of great interest, and his reading differed from that to which Dr. Hans Richter accustomed us. There were changes of time and pauses, which gave to the music a peculiar and dramatic character. It was an impressive reading—the outcome of deep feeling. Herr Nikisch showed his powers as a conductor, for his control over both orchestra and choir was complete, and he obtained his effects in the quietest manner possible. The London Choral Society sang with strength and expression, and the soloists, Mesdames Gleeson-White and Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Herbert Brown, were at their best.

MR. DONALD F. TOVEY gave his fifth and last concert at the Æolian Hall on May 22nd. His programme consisted of four sonatas for 'cello and pianoforte, all by Beethoven. As a rule, such a plan is not successful, but these sonatas are not long, and are, except the one in A (Op. 69), rarely played. Moreover, the interpreters, Señor Pablo Casals

and Mr. Tovey, were able and earnest. The first of the five sonatas written by Beethoven for the two instruments, the one in F (Op. 5, No. 1), of little interest, was omitted.

At the concert given on Wednesday evening by the Société des Concerts français at Bechstein Hall, the programme opened with a Sonata for violin and pianoforte by M. Georges Enesco, ably interpreted by Mlle. Yvonne Astruc and the composer. It proved a clever work, and one which would well bear repetition. The music, although modern, was clear in form and in tonality, whereas in some French compositions of the present day both are unduly vague. Some of M. Enesco's settings of Chansons by Clément Marot, with accompaniments which reflected with delicacy and point the thoughts and feelings of the poems, proved exceedingly quaint. All were charmingly rendered by Madame Jane Bathori.

THE Paris Entente Musicale competition, at the beginning of this week, proved highly successful. English choirs, also the English school choirs, won many prizes. The only disappointment was the failure of the London Welsh Male Choir in the final contest to win the 400l. prize, owing to a slight break in the middle of the test piece. That prize was divided between the Prague and the Roubaix choirs.

THE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL at Birmingham opens on October 1st with 'Elijah.' Other familiar works are 'The Messiah,' Bach's 'Matthew's Passion, Verdi's 'Requiem,' and Brahms's 'German Requiem.' But modern music is not neglected. Sir Edward Elgar is represented by 'The Apostles,' Mr. Delius by his 'Sea Drift,' Dr. Strauss by 'Don Quixote' and excerpts from 'Salome'; while of novelties there will be Sir Edward Elgar's 'We are the Music-makers,' Dr. Walford Davies's 'The Song of St. Francis,' an orchestral work by Prof. Granville Bantock, Sibelius's Fourth Symphony, and Scriabine's 'Prometheus,' a work which has aroused much discussion.

AN ORGAN which is probably the finest belonging to a parish church in this country has been installed at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. A series of recitals have been arranged, which will give an opportunity of hearing distinguished organists. An appeal for a generous response in the offerings is issued, but no charge is made for seats, as was the order of the day in 1829, when, according to *The Bristol Gazette* of October 1st, tickets to hear "the celebrated Mr. Samuel Wesley" were 4s. for the chancel and 3s. for the body of the church.

THERE were at first fourteen candidates for this year's Prix de Rome in music. The maximum of those admissible for the final examination is fixed at six. This year, however, only four were elected. On the 23rd of May the poem which they have to set to music was read over to them. Two, MM. Delvincourt and Roger Boucher, are pupils of M. Widor; and the others, MM. Marc Delmas and Édouard Mignan, of M. Paul Vidal. The result will not be known until July 6th. Among the members of the jury are MM. Saint-Saëns, Th. Dubois, Paladilhe, and Widor.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sax. Special Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— National Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.  
Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
Mon.-Sat. London Opera House, Kingsway.  
Mon. Paul Grimmer's 'Cello Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.  
— F. S. Kelly and Dr. Henschel's Piano and Song Recital, 2, Æolian Hall.  
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.  
— Grete Williams's Vocal Recital, 2.30, Bechstein Hall.  
— Fritz Sawentus's Pianoforte Recital, 2.45, Æolian Hall.

Tues. Gertrude Peppercorn's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Æolian Hall.  
— Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.  
— Rhoda Simpson's Violin Recital, 2, Steinway Hall.  
— Edith Kirkwood's Vocal Recital, 2.15, Little Theatre.  
— Marie Odeline D'Albini's Vocal Recital, 2.15, Bechstein Hall.  
Wed. Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.  
— Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.  
— Misses Florence Greenwood and Hayward-Webb's Pianoforte and Vocal Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.  
— Margery Bentrich's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.  
Thurs. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.  
— Louise Dale's Vocal Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.  
— Vernon Warner's Pianoforte Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall.  
— Lula Myss-Ginsmer's Vocal Recital, 2.15, Bechstein Hall.  
Fri. Kathleen Howard's Vocal Recital, 2, Æolian Hall.  
— Shapiro Orchestra, 2, Bechstein Hall.  
— Robert Lortie's Chopin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.  
— Winifred Smith's Violin Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.  
— Jean Waterston's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.  
Sat. Bachhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Barton (James), DENYS OF AUXERRE, A DRAMA, 5/ net. Christophers

This drama, which has a flavour of the masque, is founded on a well-known story in Pater's 'Imaginary Portraits.' The author has a vivid fancy, some gift for characterization, and sufficient command over metre, but he has allowed himself to be overcome by his literary culture. He very rarely speaks in his own language, but laboriously fabricates page after page of speeches and dialogue in alien tongues. He sinks under the weight of mediævalism of matter and Elizabethanism of manner, and fails either to recreate the Middle Age as it was or (what might be as delightful) to create convincingly an age that never was.

Hale (Edward Everett), DRAMATISTS OF TODAY: ROSTAND, HAUPTMANN, SUDERMANN, PINERO, SHAW, PHILLIPS, MAETERLINCK, being an Informal Discussion of their Significant Work, 6/ net. New York, Holt; London, Bell

This new edition contains criticisms of various lights of the drama, and includes two short essays on standards of criticism and on the idea of tragedy. Their total value oscillates somewhat, some of the estimates being profoundly shortsighted, others containing much lucid and pregnant thought.

Hazlitt (W. C.), SHAKESPEAR: HIMSELF AND HIS WORK, a Biographical Study, 10/6 Quaritch

The fourth edition of Mr. Hazlitt's book. We published a long review of the first, not, as stated, in 1903, but on June 28th, 1902. He has improved in successive issues a book which was well worth the trouble of revision, and has considerably added to his knowledge of the period. Any such work must be largely composed of inferences and other disputable matter, but Mr. Hazlitt is always thoughtful, and has an original mind. There are two portraits, seventeen facsimiles, and a fuller index than heretofore.

Maeterlinck (Maurice), JOYZELLE, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 2/6 net. Allen

A new edition of this mellifluous and fanciful love-play. Its theme is a free and semi-allegorical adaptation of 'The Tempest,' though the abstract significance is rather strained. It is more of a masque than a play, and more lyrical than is customary with M. Maeterlinck's careful and opulent word-painting. As a work of art it would have succeeded better had it been less interjectional and more quietistic in tone.

**Molière, LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME** (THE TRADESMAN TURNED GENTLEMAN); **LES FEMMES SAVANTES** (THE LEARNED LADIES); **LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES** (THE AFFECTED MISSES) and **LE MÉDECIN MALGRÉ LUI** (THE DOCTOR BY COM-PULSION); and **TARTUFFE, OR THE HYPOCRITE**, all translated by Curtis Hidden Page, 3/6 net each. Putnam's

These translations, if they are not epigrammatic, are fluent, serviceable, and, as renderings, almost invariably just. They lack flavour and distinction, but much profitable labour has been expended on them. The verse is inclined to be more stilted than the prose, which is spirited. The translator hardly possesses those qualities of idiomatic nicety and delicacy which are requisite to pluck the finest flowers of Molière's genius. The four volumes are appropriately and tastefully equipped, and the print is admirable. There are condensed historical and æsthetic criticisms as preludes to each volume.

**Shakespeare, Tudor Edition: MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING** edited by William W. Lawrence; and **THE TRAGEDY OF KING LEAR**, edited by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, 1/ net each. Macmillan

The first of these little volumes is the better in its interpretation of the characters, a point of special importance surely in 'King Lear.' The notes are adequate, though, as usual, they seem to us to err on the side of brevity. We are pleased to see a reference to Mr. Perrett's story of King Lear in *Palæstra*, which, by the by, has appeared as a separate publication.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'CELLE QU'ON ADORE,' by M. Acremant, which has been running at the Little Theatre, is a genuinely amusing farce. Slight in construction, and with hardly anything approaching to a plot, it is, nevertheless, full of diverting incident and clever dialogue. The play, which deals with the backslidings of a moralist who falls in love with an exceedingly irresponsible Parisian *gamine*, occasionally verges a little dangerously on the burlesque, and ends unexpectedly in pathos. Of the excellence of the acting it is difficult to speak in measured terms. Mlle. Tellier rendered the blithe spontaneity of the *gamine* with exceptional charm and delicacy. She it is who gives life and spirit to the play, and the appreciation with which it was received was largely due to her. M. Demorange was very amusing as Stanislas, and M. Bouzin showed once again his skill as an actor, which even a small part cannot conceal.

'ROSMERSHOLM,' given at the same theatre on Tuesday last, is one of the most attractive of Ibsen's plays, because of the unique manner in which it throws out a thousand suggestive and enigmatic *points d'appui* for the psychologist. One of the salient aspects of Ibsen's drama is its capacity for titillating conjecture and analysis of the social fabric and the foundations on which it is laid. Interpretations manufactured out of 'Rosmersholm' are almost as numerous as those suggested by 'Hedda Gabler,' 'Ghosts,' and 'The Wild Duck.' The most intelligible and revealing way of treating the play is as a peculiarly subtle and pungent study of neurosis and the destructive contagion of its effects upon genuine and virile personality. The hideous sacrifice that Rosmer demands of Rebecca and the dolorous finale are otherwise not tragic, but outrageously repulsive. As it

is, the ruthless domination of the Rosmer family tradition, forced inexorably to its conclusion, leaves an ineradicably stifling impression.

The acting of the play by the Adelphi Repertory Company was competent, if it was not inspiring. Mr. Leigh Lovel as Johannes Rosmer impaired the fertility of the conception by his languorous demeanour and the painful monotony of his elocution. He was too lifeless and somnolent. Mr. Herbert Beaumont as Pastor Kroll somewhat emphasized a caricature already apparent. Mr. Penna gave a forcible representation of Peter Mortensgard. Miss Octavia Kenmore's Rebecca West, if wanting a little in elemental passion, was distinguished by acute sincerity and sensibility. She used her voice with consummate art, and gave in a quiet way a deep impression of resource, understanding, and the power and dignity of love.

For many years in Italy it has been Mr. Addison McLeod's hobby to note down his impressions of the theatre while they remained fresh in his mind. On this first-hand material he has based his book entitled 'Plays and Players in Modern Italy,' giving his appreciations and criticisms of the classical and the dialectical schools, the types of plays, and the personalities of the players, which is due from Messrs. Smith & Elder. The volume will contain fourteen half-tone illustrations.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. announce for early publication a volume of plays by August Strindberg. The volume will include 'The Dream Play,' 'The Link,' and 'The Dance of Death.' The translation has been made by Edwin Bjorkman, who had Strindberg's authority to render the plays into English. A biographical note and a full bibliography will be included in the volume.

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H. F. J.—Many thanks.

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